

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: High, 64-66 (12-3). Tomorrow variable; high, 62-64 (12-3). LONDON: Sunny; high, 62-64 (12-3). Tomorrow variable; high, 62-64 (12-3). CHANGHAI: Moderate; high, 62-64 (12-3). Tomorrow variable; high, 62-64 (12-3). NEW YORK: High, 62-64 (12-3). Tomorrow variable; high, 62-64 (12-3). Yesterday's high, 62-64 (12-3).  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

Austria	..... 8 S.	Lebanon	..... 10 P.
Belgium	..... 12 S.F.	Luxembourg	..... 14 L.F.
Denmark	..... 2 S.F.	Mexico	..... 1 S.F.
Eire (inc. Ind.)	..... 11 P.	Netherlands	..... 1 Fler.
Finland	..... 1 S.F.	Nigeria	..... 3/6
France	..... 1 S.F.	Norway	..... 2 S.F.
Germany	..... 1 O.A.	Portugal	..... 8 Esc.
Greece	..... 10 P.	Spain	..... 18 Ptes.
Great Britain	..... 10 P.	Sweden	..... 17 S.Kr.
India	..... Rs. 3.75	Switzerland	..... 126 S.Fr.
Iran	..... 25 Rials	Turkey	..... 12 Liras
Italy	..... 20 Lire	U.S. Military	..... 50 C.
Israel	..... 1 S.N.I.	Yugoslavia	..... 6 D.

28,082

PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1973

Established 1887

## Brezhnev Is Seen Firming Control In Policy Speech

MOSCOW, April 26 (AP)—Leonid I. Brezhnev delivered a secret foreign policy speech today at a Central Committee plenum to set a mandate for further détente with the United States and Germany.

Communist sources said the party's general secretary evidently succeeded in getting full endorsement from the 936 members of the Central Committee for his visit to West Germany next month and a trip to the United States expected this summer. Brief official reports did not disclose details of Mr. Brezhnev's major foreign policy review. But it was clear that Moscow's growing effort for "peaceful coexistence" with the West was the major topic.

### French Deny Israeli 'Proof' Over Mirages

#### All Information Merely 'Rumors'

PARIS, April 26 (AP)—Brushing aside Israel's "incontestable" proof, the French government today said it had no evidence that it had broken a French Mirage jet and turned over Mirages to Egypt.

In the contrary, the government said it had received formal demands from Egypt and Libya of Israeli assertion that 18 jets already were based in Egypt.

The Mirage issue was discussed today's weekly meeting of the cabinet and the government position was later reported by spokesman Joseph Comiti.

The apparent acceptance of Arab version of the dispute over the authority of President Georges Pompidou, who headed the cabinet meeting, it was certain to further sour French-Israeli relations, at best frostily since the 1967 Middle East war.

The government statement was made shortly after Israel Foreign Minister Abba Eban told Jerusalem news conference that Israel had supplied France with the details of the plane crash.

He said France was one of the dates of the transfers, names of the airports in which the planes landed their present locations.

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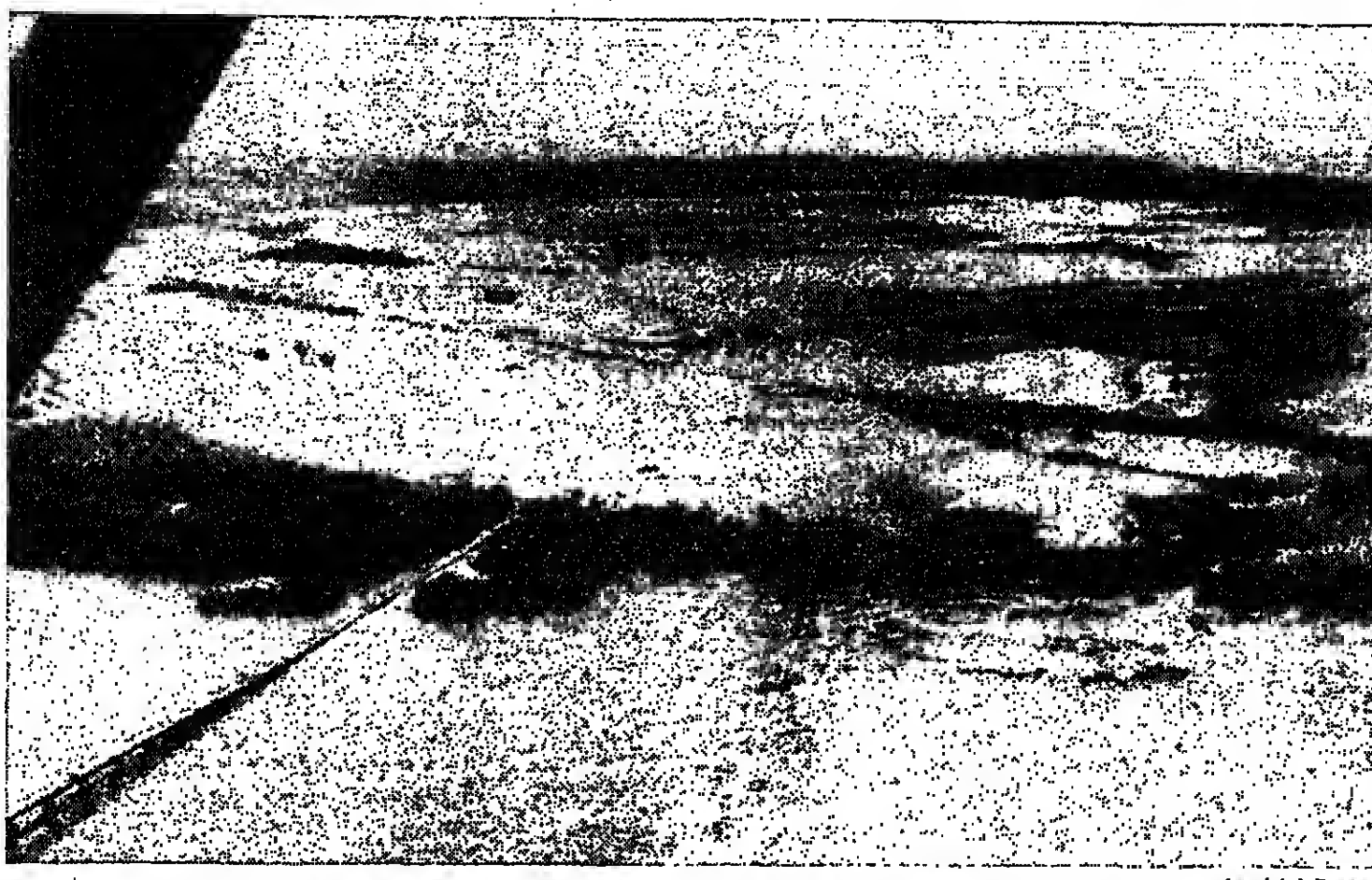
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SPREADING FLOOD—The bridge across the Mississippi River at West Quincy, Mo., north of Hannibal, leads to flooded farmlands and residential areas. It is one of eight Missouri-Illinois bridges closed by high water.

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

ST. LOUIS, April 26 (NYT)—The Mississippi River and its tributaries rolled over more farms, towns and suburbs in this area and elsewhere yesterday as flood-control officials termed this spring the "wettest" in mid-America's recorded history and warned of more trouble from north of Rock Island, Ill., to south of New Orleans.

All up and down the valley of America's greatest river, which carries the runoff of 41 percent of the continental United States, there were crisis situations. The options for limiting further dam-

## Flood Threat Seen Until June In Midwest's 'Wettest' Spring

age by draining off the still-rising waters into uninhabited floodways were becoming more limited.

The U.S. Army's Corps of Engineers estimated monetary losses thus far at \$170 million. Ten million acres were reported under water, many of them the best farmland in America, and 25,000 persons were said to be homeless.

### But White House Denies Reports

## Indications Grow of Staff Shake-Up by Nixon

WASHINGTON, April 26 (NYT)—Indications mounted today that President Nixon is planning a major shakeup of his White House staff as a result of the Watergate bugging case. But the White House again said no replacements were being planned.

The Los Angeles Times today quoted a White House source as having said that the President's chief of staff, H.R. Haldeman, leads the list of those to be affected.

It was not clear what the timing of any shifts might be, but one administration official remarked: "There's going to be some empty limos." The Los Angeles paper reported that one source said Mr. Nixon "wants to have a package so it's neat and tied up," meaning replacements for those who are removed.

### On Public Reaction to Haiphong Mining

## Nixon Unit Rigged TV Poll Results

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, April 26 (WP).—President Nixon's re-election committee rigged the results of a public-opinion poll on the President's decision to mine Haiphong harbor last year by sending in only 2,000 and 4,000 favorable votes.

Washington television station WTTG asked its viewers last May to send in a card indicating whether they agreed or disagreed with the mining decision and placed a sample ballot in newspapers. After the poll, the station announced that 5,157 viewers had agreed with the President and 1,158 had disagreed.

Nixon committee employees sent in at least 4,000 of the favorable responses, a former committee official said yesterday.

Devan Shumway, spokesman for the Nixon re-election committee, confirmed the effort but said that the committee had sent in only "about 2,000 ballots and responses."

James Dooley, the former head of the mail room at the Nixon committee, said yesterday that the committee workers were sent to buy about 1,000 newspapers from which the ballots were clipped and sent to the television station. In addition, Mr. Dooley said, 3,000 postcards were filled out and mailed in all showing support for the President.

"Work ground to a halt in the press office while everyone filled out 15 postcards," Mr. Dooley said in an interview. "Ten people worked for several days buying different kinds of stamps and handwriting to fake the responses."

After the ballots were clipped from the 1,000 newspapers, Mr. Dooley said, campaign officials were afraid that the newspapers, might be discovered at the committee headquarters, so they had the papers shredded.

Then, 17 million acres were flooded, 637,000 persons were driven out of their homes and there was a monetary loss that was put at \$300 million.

Also in 1927, 313 persons were killed. This year, fewer than a dozen deaths have been reported, two of them yesterday.

The body of George Thad Watis was found in St. Charles County, Missouri. Authorities said he apparently drowned as he waded through floodwaters to reach his trailer home.

In Illinois, Larry Wolfe, 23, of Havana, drowned as he was bringing a boat filled with sand-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Hanoi Reported To Resist Talks With Kissinger

PARIS, April 26 (AP)—North Vietnam has not formally agreed to a meeting in Paris next month between Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, sources close to the North Vietnamese delegation said today.

The White House announced the talks yesterday.

The sources hinted that U.S. agreement to resume talks on economic aid and to continue removing mines from North Vietnamese waters might be the price Washington would have to pay for a Kissinger-Tho meeting. The United States said that Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho would meet in Paris in mid-May to discuss violations of the peace agreement they negotiated here between October and January.

Without directly denying the White House report, the North Vietnamese sources indicated that the meeting is by no means certain and depends largely on preliminary talks opening here tomorrow between deputy assistant Secretary of State William H. Sullivan and the North Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister, Nguyen Co Thach.

Sullivan Arrives

U.S. delegation sources declined to comment on the North Vietnamese remarks. Mr. Sullivan arrived from Washington early today. He refused to discuss his talks with Mr. Thach, which are expected to last several days.

Diplomatic sources noted that, while the Sullivan-Thach meetings were announced simultaneously by both sides, only Washington had announced the Kissinger-Tho review of the Jan. 27 cease-fire agreement.

Both the United States and North Vietnam said Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Thach would meet to "prepare a review of the implementation of the Paris agreements and appropriate measures to bring about implementation of the agreements."

All previous Kissinger-Tho meetings have either been held in complete secrecy or have been announced simultaneously by both countries.

Talks Broken Off

The North Vietnamese sources indicated that Mr. Tho would probably come to Paris only if Washington showed a willingness to resume bombing North Vietnamese harbors and to return to the economic-aid talks broken off this month.

In addition, the sources said, the United States should display more active concern about alleged violations of the cease-fire agreement by the Saigon government. The United States says that it is North Vietnam and the Viet Cong that have flouted the agreement.

Earlier this week, the United States formally protested to the 11 other governments that endorsed the cease-fire agreement that Hanoi was continuing major movements of troops and heavy weapons into South Vietnam. The Communist side has lodged a similar protest against alleged violations by Saigon.

Speech Canceled

In addition, the Justice Department announced that Richard Kleindienst had canceled a speech scheduled today before the Los Angeles County Bar Association. Appearing in his place will be Deputy Attorney General Joseph T. Rhee.

Further, John J. Wilson, a Washington attorney retained by Mr. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman, another presidential aide, conferred at the White House for the second time yesterday.

Mr. Ziegler said that neither the President nor anyone acting on his authority had approached anyone with the aim of recruiting them to replace present staff members or direct any housecleaning.

Mr. Ziegler said under question that he had hired and paid Mr. Brill, whose reports were passed on to Mr. Rietz.

After the election, Mr. Rietz said, he tried to keep track of people who had performed well in the campaign and to help them find jobs. Identifying the 25-year-old Mr. Gorton as one of these, Mr. Rietz said he had provided references for him.

Republican sources said the White House first attempted to place Mr. Gorton at the State Department, but he was considered "too hot to handle" and turned away. He was then sent by the White House to the Agency Action, where he was also rejected.

Finally, Mr. Gorton was placed at the Interior Department.

"It never worked out because of adverse publicity," said Bob Kelly, a public information officer at the department. He said he believed the publicity was the Post article in which Mr. Gorton confirmed that he had hired and paid Mr. Brill.

Defense attorneys protested the lateness of the discovery and the judge fumed, Mr. Reese insisted that "there was certainly no deliberate or conscious effort on our part to avoid" providing material that the defense may be legally entitled to see.

The prosecutor said problems arose because of the government's burden of going through "a

mountain of documents" for the trial.

Judge Byrne, unsympathetic, told Mr. Reese that "the burden of the government cannot be weighed with the rights of the defendant; the rights of the defendant must prevail."

The judge seemed to share the defense attorney's skepticism about the prosecutor's explanation, and he reacted angrily when Mr. Reese told him that the reports would not leave Washington on plane until tonight.

"There's no reason they couldn't be here earlier," Judge Byrne said. "See if there is a military flight coming this way."

Difference in Court

The reports are important because of a difference between the prosecution and defense over whether the copy of the Pentagon papers to which Mr. Ellsberg had access was supposed to be kept in Rand's "top-secret control system."

How the question is resolved (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Rogers Planning Americas Tour

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers will begin an extended trip through Latin America early next month, the State Department said yesterday.

Mr. Rogers is expected to visit Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil and Argentina, as well as one Central American country and another one in the English-speaking Caribbean, officials said.



## Copies of Grand Jury Testimony

## Columnist to Yield Watergate Data

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI).—Columnist Jack Anderson told federal prosecutors yesterday that he would voluntarily turn over his copies of secret Watergate grand jury testimony to Judge John Sirica, the chief U.S. District Court judge for Washington.

After an almost two-hour meeting with the Watergate prosecutors, Mr. Anderson said they had convinced him that his publishing of verbatim excerpts from testimony had hampered their investigation.

Beginning April 16 and in subsequent columns, Mr. Anderson has published verbatim excerpts of testimony heard by the Watergate grand jury. The columns have included testimony by two convicted Watergate conspirators, James W. McCord Jr. and E. Howard Hunt Jr., by Sylvia Panarites and Sally Harman, former secretaries to another convicted



Jack Anderson

conspirator, G. Gordon Liddy, by former White House aide Dwight Chaplin, and by Robert Reiser, an assistant to former White House aide Jeb Stuart Magruder.

Mr. Anderson said the prosecutors told him that people were calling them "leakers" because of the columns. In addition, Mr. Anderson said he was told that the testimony of some government witnesses "will be terribly restrained because they're afraid their bosses will read about it in the column the next morning."

The prosecutors made no threats, Mr. Anderson said. He, in turn, told them that he would not give up "digging into the grand jury" proceedings although he said it was "unlikely" he would again use verbatim quotes from the grand jury.

The meeting, according to Mr. Anderson, was arranged at his initiative through his lawyers. He said U.S. Attorney Harold Titus, Assistant U.S. Attorneys Earl Silbert, Seymour Glazer and Donald Campbell met with him.

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ROLLING OUT OF THE PAST—Auto giving way to nine-passenger post stagecoach on run between towns of Wiehl and Nuenbrecht, east of Cologne. Vehicle is brainchild of Friedhelm Stoecker, who had it built by hand from 1871 model of German Royal Post. Attired in coachman's costume of a century ago, he acts as driver on four-mile run, collecting 12 DM (\$4.25) fare per person and issuing special stamps.

## But White House Denies Reports

## Nixon Said to Plan Sweeping Staff Shake-Up

(Continued from Page 1)

tioning by newsmen today. "The status of the White House staff remains the same. No resignations have been requested and none have been submitted."

For the present, Mr. Ziegler said, "the President is not going to state anything that would prejudice the rights of any individual in fairness to them and the judicial process."

Mr. Ziegler said that Mr. Nixon had met with Mr. Wilson for 45 minutes yesterday to solicit his "perspectives and analysis" on the Watergate case. Mr. Nixon met for an hour with Mr. Wilson on April 19 at their first meeting on the matter.

Today, as Mr. Ziegler spoke, newsmen noted that Mr. Wilson's automobile was parked in the White House driveway. Mr. Ziegler said that Mr. Wilson wasn't seeing Mr. Nixon. Presumably, he was seeing Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman.

Later, Mr. Wilson visited the U.S. government prosecutor's office. Mr. Ziegler said that he would continue to refuse to answer most questions about the Watergate affair, and that he had been advised to do so by Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen, who is heading a presidential inquiry into the scandal.

In other developments: Powell Moore, a former public information spokesman for the Nixon campaign, went today to the offices of federal prosecutors.

The Watergate grand jury met in the morning. But it could not be immediately determined if Mr. Moore testified or merely met with prosecutors.

United Press International reported that the Nixon campaign committee last summer funneled \$3,000 a month each to two Watergate conspirators for "continuation of salary," though one had never been on the payroll and the other had been fired.

UPI reported that sworn testimony showed that the cash payments to E. Howard Hunt Jr. and G. Gordon Liddy—began weeks before either was charged in the bugging. Hunt was never on the Nixon campaign payroll.

The testimony, provided to a federal grand jury last week by co-conspirator James W. McCord Jr., suggested that Hunt at least felt that the money was meant "as a means of keeping us quiet."

Transcripts of McCord's secret testimony were obtained by columnist Jack Anderson and made available to UPI before he agreed to turn over to federal authorities the copies he has of these and other transcripts.

In his grand jury testimony, McCord said he had learned of the payments to Liddy and Hunt from Hunt's wife, Dorothy, in late July last year—six weeks after the June 17 Watergate raid.

He said she described the payments as "continuation of salary" and emphasized that Nixon campaign officials were "naturally interested" in whether the defendants were going to keep quiet.

McCord testified he refused to take any money if it was intended to buy his silence. But after the Nov. 7 election he accepted cash totaling about \$30,000 for legal fees.

Rep. John M. Murphy, D-N.Y., said yesterday that convicted Watergate conspirator Liddy tried to buy a number of weapons from a Washington area gun dealer a year ago, apparently at the time the break-in was being planned.

But the dealer was "suspicious over Liddy's appearance and erratic behavior" and refused to sell him the guns. Rep. Murphy said in a letter to Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., D-N.C., chairman of the Senate committee investigating last June's break-in at the Democratic headquarters.

Liddy "allegedly used his White House credentials to identify himself to the dealer, Rep. Murphy said. Afterward, the dealer reported the incident to a Treasury Department firearms agent who confirmed that Liddy was in fact on the White House staff."

The New York City Bar Association urged President Nixon today to put an independent lawyer in charge of the Watergate investigation.

Orin H. Schell Jr., president of the 100-member organization, said in a letter received in Washington that many lawyers were greatly concerned about Justice Department control over efforts to get to the bottom of the incident.

## Richardson Sees No Risk of War in Cambodia Raids

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 26 (UPI).—Defense Secretary Elliot L. Richardson yesterday said there was no basis for the contention that the United States was risking a full-scale war in Southeast Asia by continuing to bomb Cambodia.

In answer to a question at a news conference, Mr. Richardson said: "There is no basis for the inference we are risking an all-out war. There is a continuing war in Cambodia. It has never stopped."

He said the Cambodian conflict "is a situation in which there are daily violations of the ceasefire agreement. Nevertheless, the overall level of violence has dropped and I hope will continue to drop."

Mr. Richardson declined to speculate on what the United States would do if the Cambodian government fell to the Communists.

Mr. Richardson acknowledged that there was "not a perfect peace" in Southeast Asia but pointed out that the United States had achieved its minimum peace objectives "to assure the opportunity for South Vietnam to survive and determine its own destiny."

Argentine Charge Of Profiteering Is Denied By ITT

BUENOS AIRES, April 26 (Reuters).—The International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. today denied it had committed irregularities in Argentina.

The Argentine subsidiary, Standard Electric Argentina, which was involved in the allegations, published its denial in an advertisement in local newspapers.

The charges also affected the West German firm of Siemens, which published a similar denial here yesterday.

Today's newspaper statement said it was not true that ITT had made profits of 124 percent on the sale of telephone equipment, as alleged by the head of the Argentine state telecommunications company, Entel, last week.

The Entel head, Col. Horacio Siders, has said that Standard Electric Argentina overcharged Entel about \$40 million.

British Charter Plane Released by Somalia

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, April 26 (Reuters).—A chartered British airliner forced to land in Somalia yesterday after violating that country's airspace arrived here today with its 83 Mauritian passengers.

The plane, on a flight from London, was intercepted by Somali fighters and forced down. It left today after a \$1,400 fine was paid by the pilot.

Midwest Rivers Still Rising, Threat May Last Until June

(Continued from Page 1)

bags to shore up an Illinois River levee.

The danger this year is not expected to end for at least six more weeks. "The water's up against those levees, and it's going to stay up and threaten us with a major breakthrough at any time between right this moment and early June," said Maj. Gen. Charles Noble, the officer responsible for flood control in the lower part of the Mississippi Valley.

No fissures cited

The 2,000-mile "primary" system of levees, constructed over the years by the Army to control the Mississippi, has suffered

no fissures, though much repair work has been required and many of the big earthen barriers are dangerously soaked.

In a sense, the Army system has been too successful. The water in the Mississippi, while contained, is so high that the tributaries cannot add to their bulging loads. So they continue to back up until the less sturdy state and county levees flanking them are toppled.

Thus, the Yazoo is backed up for 35 miles and has spilled over on each side for several miles.

To make room for water from its tributaries and to keep the Mississippi within its levees, engineers are siphoning off water at three points.

## Swedish Attacks U.S. Over Cambodia Raids

STOCKHOLM, April 26 (AP).—Foreign Minister Krister Wickman reopened the diplomatic cold war with the United States today by accusing America of "indiscriminate" bombing in Cambodia.

The Swedish government, which has long been a critic of U.S. involvement in Indochina, "has the opinion that it is not acceptable that a big power with superior military technique intervene in a civil war in a small country," Mr. Wickman asserted.

In his statement in the Swedish parliament, the foreign minister described the bombings as all the more provocative "since they indiscriminately hit the civilian population."

Sweden's position was made clear by a letter from the Swedish government to the United States, which said the bombings were "unacceptable."

Mr. Wickman said that the Swedish government would not support the U.S. in its efforts to get to the bottom of the incident.

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## Specialization to Be Urged

## Lack of Arms Standardization Costs NATO \$1 Billion a Year

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, April 26 (UPI).—NATO is losing \$1 billion a year through lack of weapon standardization and the duplication of arms and research projects, according to the organization's experts. A report on how the loss could be prevented will be presented to the alliance's defense ministers meeting here next month.

Convinced that Western defense budgets will not increase, NATO experts have been examining wastage caused by lack of cooperation between the allies. They insist that the money saved by putting an end to it could be used to prevent the growing disparity between NATO conventional forces and those deployed by the Warsaw Pact.

According to NATO sources, rationalization of production and equipment is essential if the allies' present capability is to be maintained. A "specialization of roles" is particularly important among NATO's smaller members, the sources say. Countries should concentrate on the weapons and equipment they make best and not try for national self-sufficiency, to manufacture the full range of hardware, they said.

Total-Force Concept

They believe that the European NATO members should re-examine the U.S. "total-force" concept, which proposes that Western defense should be on an integrated NATO-wide basis instead of the present looser coalition of interests.

It is hoped that a decision in principle will emerge from the defense ministers' talks, although there is not much optimism that this will be politically possible in the near future. Weapons specialization will inevitably mean a loss of national self-esteem, NATO admits, but experts believe this would be a smaller price to pay than the present waste of resources.

In this context, U.S. presidential adviser Henry Kissinger's references to Western defense in his "Atlantic charter" speech earlier this week are seen as an oblique demand that the European allies should be more energetic on behalf of the whole alliance.

Officials promise that there will be a special effort this year to see if NATO countries are spending money in the right way. Several countries already have been discovered, such as the ordering of new sophisticated equipment without replenishing stocks of current weaponry. Up-to-date aircraft have been bought before purchasing countries had insured that the essential ground facilities were prepared. Money also has been spent on training forces to a high degree. But the forces often are left without adequate communications.

The proper use of resources and saving money through eliminating duplication is essential if the alliance is to survive.

Rep. John M. Murphy, D-N.Y., said yesterday that convicted Watergate conspirator Liddy tried to buy a number of weapons from a Washington area gun dealer a year ago, apparently at the time the break-in was being planned.

But the dealer was "suspicious over Liddy's appearance and erratic behavior" and refused to sell him the guns. Rep. Murphy said in a letter to Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., D-N.C., chairman of the Senate committee investigating last June's break-in at the Democratic headquarters.

Liddy "allegedly used his White House credentials to identify himself to the dealer, Rep. Murphy said. Afterward, the dealer reported the incident to a Treasury Department firearms agent who confirmed that Liddy was in fact on the White House staff."

The New York City Bar Association urged President Nixon today to put an independent lawyer in charge of the Watergate investigation.

Orin H. Schell Jr., president of the 100-member organization, said in a letter received in Washington that many lawyers were greatly concerned about Justice Department control over efforts to get to the bottom of the incident.

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## Middle East Is Near Miss in French Usage

PARIS, April 26 (UPI).—Maurice Druon, the newly-named French culture minister, made his first official intervention at a cabinet meeting today to suggest that ministers use the term of Near East rather than Middle East when discussing problems in the area.

Joseph Comiti, the Information Minister, told newsmen that Mr. Druon said that according to the French Academy, to which he belongs, the proper French term is Near East, while Middle East is an incorrect translation from English.

According to the latest edition of the Larousse dictionary, Near East is a name sometimes applied to the countries bordering on the eastern Mediterranean coast (Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel and Egypt). It says the term Middle East includes Egypt and the states of western Asia. Middle East also partly covers the area known as the Near East, the dictionary adds.

Israeli Reports Seizing Team Of Infiltrators

TEL AVIV, April 26 (Reuters).—An Israeli patrol captured five Arab guerrillas today after they came from Syria and crossed the cease-fire line to enter the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, an army spokesman announced here. He said there were no casualties in the encounter.

The five Arabs, armed with automatic rifles and hand grenades, were captured in the Hishan area, and told interrogators that they had crossed the lines with the knowledge and approval of the Syrian Army, the Israeli spokesman said.

The Israeli command also announced that gunners in Syria fired a number of shells today at the Kuneitra area on the Golan Heights, but caused neither casualties nor damage.

Israeli forces did not return the fire, the first since Monday, an Israeli communiqué said.

The recent increase in guerrilla activity on the northern front, where an Israeli patrol on Saturday captured three Lebanese-based guerrillas without a fight, was seen as connected with the approach of next month's celebrations of Israel's 25th anniversary.

Security inside Israel and along the borders has been increased. There have been no serious clashes along the cease-fire lines for the past several months.

Tonight, a military spokesman announced that security forces in recent days have arrested 10 men suspected of belonging to the Fatah Arab guerrilla organization in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan. The spokesman said arms caches were seized.

Lebanon Claims Intrusions

BEIRUT, April 26 (UPI).—Israeli Air Force jets flew three sorties high over Lebanon's Mediterranean coast today, the Lebanese Defense Ministry said.

The ministry said the Israeli command denied the Lebanese ministry's claim. "We have no knowledge of the matter," an Israeli spokesman said.

It was the second birth reported since the only known cave-man in the world were discovered in March 1971, in the forest about 800 miles south of Manila, the foundation said today.

The birth brought the Tasaday population to 28, three of them girls under 10 years of age, Panunian said.

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## Oglala Sioux Refuse Burial of Slain Man on Reservation

From Wire Dispatches  
PINE RIDGE, S.D., April 26.—Oglala Tribal Council yesterday refused permission to the town of Frank Clearwater to bury his body on the reservation at Wounded Knee, saying that only Sioux Indians should be buried there.

## Undercount Reported by S. Census

By Bill Kovach  
WASHINGTON, April 26 (NYT).—The Census Bureau said yesterday that it had overlooked an estimated 5.3 million Americans in the census of 1970.

Bureau statisticians pointed out that the estimated error—approximately 2.5 percent of the total 235,000 persons counted—was slightly smaller than errors in the last two national head counts, held every 10 years, but acknowledged the increased importance of accurate figures now they are the basis for distribution of millions of federal dollars through revenue-sharing programs.

Despite the acknowledgement of an undercount, census officials said that the new figures should not be used to change the apportionment of seats in Congress or the number of electoral votes each state has. The re-analysis was done only as a check on the techniques used in an effort to refine the census for a more accurate count.

Though an analysis of the undercount by the bureau reveals that two-thirds of those missed were whites, those blacks missed were counted amounting to a higher rate (7.7 percent of total) because of the smaller size of the total black population.

## Unusual Announcement

The unusual announcement of an undercount of 5.3 million persons missed in the 1970 census was probably best ever taken, Mr. Hagan said, "but, like its predecessors, is imperfect."

Because of better counting techniques introduced since the 1960 census, he added, it is estimated that about 2.3 million persons were missed in the original 1970 census and helped reduce the margin of error.

A 5.3 million estimate of the number of persons missed in the 1970 census is not a fixed figure but the bureau calls "the best estimate" within a range of error extending from 4.8 to 5.8 million. Because the bureau owed by law only to report the population figure, the final 1970 population figure will not be revised on the basis of yesterday's estimate of undercount.

Undercounting rates for 1960 and 1970 census—the others subjected to detailed study—was 3.3 percent and 2.7 percent respectively.

## Drug Agents Said to Raid Wrong Homes

WASHINGTON, April 26 (Reuters).—The director of the Drug Law Enforcement Agency today said he was investigating a Monday night raid by government narcotics agents who are said to have threatened two couples and smashed furniture in their homes in Missouri.

Two couples, Mr. and Mrs. Al Askew and Mr. and Mrs. Ed Gligot, said about 25 dressed as hippies broke the doors of their apartments in Collinsville, near St. Louis, smashed furnishings and threatened Mr. Gligot with a knife.

He said the men later identified themselves as narcotics agents and said the raid had been from mistaken identity.

Askews have filed a \$100,000 suit for damages, charging government with violating civil rights, false imprisonment and assault. Mr. and Mrs. Gligot said they were considering the same. The drug law director, Myles Ambrose, said the case would be looked into.

## Stoff and Sir Alec Confer on May 5

NDON, April 27 (Reuters).—Prime Minister David Lloyd George will hold talks with Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home on May 5 during a brief visit to Britain.

A Maltese leader will come on May 5 after visiting London and Brussels and is expected to stay in London for about a week. Today, Mr. Lloyd George will talk with an Italian leader.

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tween U.S. marshals and Indian insurgents in the village of Wounded Knee. He died before dawn yesterday in a Rapid City hospital, where he had been airlifted by the government the day he was shot. He was the first victim of the confrontation since militant Indians took over the village 59 days ago.

Mr. Clearwater's associates had identified him variously as an Apache and as a Cherokee. Deputy Assistant Attorney General Richard R. Helms, in charge of negotiations at Wounded Knee, said yesterday that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, using fingerprints, had identified the dead man as Frank Clear, who at the time of several arrests had described himself as being a white man.

A government spokesman said the American Indian Movement leaders in Wounded Knee said they would not resume peace negotiations until at least Sunday because of mourning for Mr. Clearwater.

Armed confrontation  
Both the tribal president, Richard Wilson, and Mr. Helms yesterday reported that there had been an armed confrontation between Mr. Wilson's Indian followers and FBI agents and marshals Tuesday night.

It followed a refusal by the Indians to allow mediators from the Community Relations Service to enter Wounded Knee.

Mr. Helms said that he, Chief U.S. Marshal Wayne Coburn and Kent Friswell, the solicitor for the Interior Department, had gone to a roadblock to investigate.

The roadblock had been set up in defiance of the Justice Department's orders.

'Some Discussion'

While the three men were sitting in an automobile near the roadblock, armed Indians approached the car, Mr. Helms said. "There was some discussion as to the CRS role and a couple of young bucks got upset about that. There was some raising of weapons," he said.

Mr. Wilson, who has said his tribe is beginning to view the government forces as enemies, said in his version that Mr. Friswell jumped from the car "raving mad" and demanded that the roadblock be taken down.

Mr. Wilson said that shotguns and M-16 rifles were raised by both sides.

Holding his thumb and forefinger about an inch apart, the tribal president said, "We came within that far of shooting Friswell and Coburn."

## U.S., in a Reversal, Allots Funds for New Jet Engine

WASHINGTON, April 26 (WP).—The Air Force reversed itself yesterday and approved the use of \$38 million for initial production of jet engines for its new F-15 fighter plane, even though the engine has not yet fully satisfied key testing requirements called for in the contract.

Secretary of Defense Robert C. Seamans justified the move on the basis of successfully completing a "modified" version of a critical 150-hour endurance test, which the engine is required to pass.

This modified test, the Air Force said, was run with an engine which did not have an important part—a redesigned fan stage assembly—needed to correct what Mr. Seamans has described as an earlier "design deficiency."

In February, when the Air Force gave the first go-ahead for the entire F-15 production program—\$7.8 billion and 700 planes overall—it authorized only a limited payment to the plane's manufacturer, McDonnell Douglas Corp., and no payment to Pratt and Whitney, builder of the engine, until completion of the 150-hour test run.

Wednesday, Mr. Seamans said the Air Force is now building the new stage—strengthened so as not to break down during high-speed flight—and hopes to have it installed and a new 150-hour test run by Sept. 30.

The move will cause a delay in the project, but Mr. Seamans said the test will still be done in time to be included in the F-15 flight test program.

## Italian Police Break Up Ring of Art Thieves

TREVIGLIO, Italy, April 26 (AP).—Police said here today that they had broken up a ring of art thieves and had arrested eight young men on charges of theft and delinquency.

Two were arrested while trying to break into the church of nearby Agrara San Martino where there are paintings of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

Police also recovered an altar piece by 16th-century painter Orazio which had been stolen from a church at Clesano three weeks ago. The canvas, police said, had been cut into halves.

Police withheld the identities of those arrested but said that they were responsible for a series of thefts and attempted thefts of art works in the Treviglio and Bergamo areas east of Milan in the last few months.

In another development, authorities said someone in a crowd of thousands of visitors to the ruins of Pompeii near Naples on Easter Monday had stolen Roman relics.



The Battle—or Massacre—of 1890

## The First Bloody Tragedy of Wounded Knee

By William Greider

WASHINGTON (WP).—What really happened 83 years ago at Wounded Knee, that place in South Dakota where American Indians and U.S. soldiers met in bloody conflict for the last time?

The question seems small and irrelevant at this point in history, against the long sweep of sorry events, dramatized most recently by the media theater, which Indian militants are staging at Wounded Knee.

But the answer is more tangled and obscure than the legends. The first encounter at Wounded Knee occurred four days after Christmas in 1890, the 7th Cavalry versus the Sioux band led by Chief Big Foot. After a time it became a poetic symbol for America's darker past, the cultural guilt which underlies the white man's winning of the West. Stephen Vincent Benet immortalized it in the haunting last line of "American Names":

"Bury my heart at Wounded Knee."

On the day of the conflict, a Western correspondent for The Washington Post called this account:

"To say that it was a most daring feat—120 Indians attacking 500 cavalry—expresses the situation but faintly. It could only have been insanity which prompted such a deed. It is doubted that before night either a buck or a squaw out of all Big Foot's band will be left to tell the tale of this day's tragedy. The members of the 7th Cavalry have once more shown themselves to be heroes in deeds of daring."

Some Survived

But a few Indians did survive, including small children who were separated away and hid in the prairie ravines until the soldiers were gone. They lived to tell a different version of Wounded Knee—of four Hotchkiss machine guns mowing down scores of fleeing Indians, women and children and babies.

"The soldiers told them to sit all in the ring and they took their weapons," recounted Mrs. Jessie Little Finger, a resident of the Pine Ridge reservation, whose father told her of how he escaped. "Pretty soon the people looked around and they saw the guns on the hill and they started to run, but they were all shot. My dad's brother was shot in the back. My husband's father, his back was shot off. They were little boys then, and they lived with those things."

It was a massacre, a deliberate slaughter of innocents, in which at least 150 Indians, perhaps as many as 300, were killed ruthlessly, their frozen bodies heaped in a common grave like animal carcasses.

No, it was a battle, admittedly lopsided, admittedly unjustified, senseless and unnecessary killing of noncombatants, but still a battle, an armed encounter between two rival forces provoked by the losers.

Reader's Choice

The reader can take his choice, depending on his own biases. Or he can study the "facts" of Wounded Knee as filtered through two opposite lenses. Two contemporary historians have written fresh accounts of Wounded Knee, and they are in essential agreement on most of the basic details—yet they collide on the ultimate question: massacre or battle.

For the pro-Army version, read the last chapter of "Crimson Prairie," a tactical history of the Indian war written by Brig. Gen. S.L.A. Marshall. For the Indians' side of it, read the last chapter of "Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee," by Dee Brown, of the University of Illinois. If nothing else, the experience of reading both versions demonstrates the frailties of history and the fatal misunderstandings among mortal men.

When the last encounter occurred, everyone agrees, the Great Plains tribes had already been conquered, driven onto impoverished reservations after a generation of sporadic warfare. But in their defeated status, the tribes were comforted by a revivalist religion which swept across the prairies, the mystical prophecy of the ghost dance, which promised

that dead warriors would rise from their graves, that the white invaders would all perish in a great flood.

The passion of this movement gathered so swiftly that it became menacing to the surrounding white settlers and outposts—so the mounted soldiers returned to patrol the Dakotas and disarm the remnants of the Sioux bands. In mid-December, an attempt to arrest Chief Sitting Bull at the Standing Rock reservation ended in a bloody melee in which Sitting Bull was killed and some of his followers fled southward to join Big Foot's band. The Cavalry caught up with the group near Wounded Knee, and here the accounts begin to diverge.

According to Gen. Marshall, the Indians were evading arrest, working their way through the Badlands terrain, when they bumped into the soldiers. According to Mr. Brown, the Indians were trying to avoid getting killed, fleeing south to the Pine Ridge Indian Agency of Chief Red Cloud—"hoping that Red Cloud could protect them from the soldiers." Big Foot himself was bedridden with pneumonia. He ran up a white flag over his wagon when the troops demanded surrender.

The next morning, when Col. George A. Forsyth ordered the Indians to turn over all weapons, the question of provocation got more tangled. When the warriors produced only a few weapons, the soldiers searched the personal bundles and belongings. When they still hadn't found much, the soldiers ordered the men to remove their blankets and submit to personal searches.

Ghost Dance

Mr. Brown writes, "The Indians' faces showed their anger, but only the medicine man, Yellow Bird, made any overt protest. He danced a few ghost dance steps and chanted one of the holy songs, assuring the warriors that the soldiers' bullets could not penetrate their sacred garments."

"The bullets will not go toward you," he chanted in Sioux. "The prairie is large and the bullets will not go toward you."

Gen. Marshall, however, sees the first hints of treachery. The failure to find many weapons, he wrote, "was a first but belated warning that a prearranged plan of deception was under way, though it was not taken seriously."

A second warning was in the ghost dance, Gen. Marshall insists. "No interpreter being present to bear Yellow Bird, the significance of his patter was missed altogether by the cavalrymen who were guarding the prisoners, and no attempt was made to stop him."

Both scholars agree that an

Indian fired the first shot. But was he provoked, or was he touching off a deliberate ambush?

Mr. Brown describes what happened: "The troopers found only two rifles, one of them a new Winchester belonging to a young Minneconjou named Black Coyote. Black Coyote raised the Winchester above his head, shouting that he had paid much money for the rifle and that it belonged to him. Some years afterward, Dewey Beard recalled that Black Coyote was dead."

Report of a Gun

"If they had left him alone [Beard recounted] he was going to put his gun down where he should. They grabbed him and spun him around. Right after they spun him around there was the report of a gun, quite loud. I couldn't say that anyone was shot, but following that was a crash."

Mr. Brown adds the testimony of Turning Hawk, who described Black Coyote as "a crazy man" who fired his gun, and "immediately the soldiers returned fire and indiscriminate killing followed."

Gen. Marshall says the shooting started this way: "... On impulse or because he saw something suspicious, a soldier dropped to his knees to look under the blanket of a squatting Sioux named Black Fox. Black Fox jumped to his feet, whipped out a rifle from under his blanket and fired into the search party."

But Gen. Marshall insists that Black Fox (or Coyote) was not acting alone. "Instantly, as though they had been awaiting a signal, the other warriors did the same, volley-firing into the massed soldiers with rifles theretofore carefully concealed under their blankets," he wrote.

Hand to Hand

For an instant, perhaps no more than a minute, according to Gen. Marshall, soldiers and Indians fought hand to hand. "Without any order being called, the cavalrymen under direct attack either took to their heels or fired back," he wrote. "No officer was in position to stop them. None could have put himself there had he so chosen, so close were the sides joined.... The point-blank carnage was grim and great."

Mr. Brown likewise described the first moments of violence as chaotic on both sides. "There was a brief lull in the battle of arms, with small groups of Indians and soldiers grappling at close quarters, using knives, clubs and pistols," Mr. Brown wrote. "As few of the Indians had arms, they soon had to flee, and then the big Hotchkiss guns on the hill opened up on them, firing almost a shell a second, raking the Indian camp, shredding the tepees with flying shrapnel, killing men, women and children."

## 6 EEC Nations Note 120% Rise in College Rolls in a Decade

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, April 26 (IST).—The number of university and technical college students in the six original members of the European Community increased by 120 percent from 1960 to 1970—from 1,112,447 to 2,453,384—according to figures made public yesterday by the Common Market's statistical office.

The office called the increase an "explosion."

It noted, however, that during the same period the college population of the United States had increased from 3,700,000 to 8,400,000, a growth of 127 percent.

The six European countries have also had increases further down the educational ladder. The kindergarten population rose 3.5 percent in the same period, the primary school population, 40 percent, and the secondary school roll, 60 percent.

Overall, the number of students and pupils grew from 30 million in 1960 to 40 million in 1971.

Trends Slowing

The EEC stressed that these trends are now slowing down but that it anticipated an eventual surplus of graduates. So-called "intellectual unemployment"

Gen. Marshall defends that first brutal fire by the machine-gun crews: "Stray bullets began kicking up the dirt around them, and they sprang to action.... In lieu of orders, they did what comes naturally to soldiers when their senses tell them that the force as a whole is under attack."

Beyond that first burst of fire, however, even Gen. Marshall does not try to justify the behavior of the troops. They relentlessly chased down the fleeing Indians and killed them, one by one, during more than three hours, leaving a trail of bodies through the ravines as much as three miles from the original site.

"Nothing sensible may be said in mitigation of it," Gen. Marshall concedes.

Mr. Brown's account is dramatically understated compared with the sweeping conclusion offered by Gen. Marshall. Mr. Brown merely cites the testimony of Louise Wenzel Bear: "We tried to run, but they shot us like we were buffalo."

Battle or Massacre

Even so, Gen. Marshall insists that it was a battle, not a massacre. As evidence, he notes that about 60 soldiers were killed or wounded. "No such blood toll could have been taken if the 7th Cavalry had the Sioux attack on the soldiers been accidentally triggered rather than a well-planned coup," he argues.

Mr. Brown states more precisely, "The soldiers lost 25 dead and 39 wounded, most of them struck by their own bullets or shrapnel." Gen. Marshall agrees that "a few soldiers died from the Hotchkiss barraging."

The general notes that the Army's investigation was something of a whitewash when it reported, "There is nothing to conceal or to apologize for in the Wounded Knee battle.... The firing was begun by the Indians and continued until they stopped."

Dee Brown concludes with the words of Black Elk, "Our people's dream died there. It was a beautiful dream.... The nation's hope is broken and scattered. There is no center any longer, and the sacred tree is dead."

Between Mr. Brown and Gen. Marshall, between Black Elk and the U.S. Army, these differences only deepen the tragedy.

## Sharp Drop Not Seen a Trend

## Trade Deficit of \$53 Million Reported by U.S. for March

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 26 (NYT).—The U.S. balance of export-import trade showed its best performance in March and in the first quarter since late 1971, the Commerce Department reported today.

The trade deficit dropped to \$53 million in March from \$476 million in February. The official report cautioned, however, that some temporary factors were involved in the sharp drop.

For the first quarter as a whole the trade deficit—each of two separate measures—was cut nearly in half from the deficit of the final quarter of 1972. As measured by the most familiar figures, the first-quarter deficit was \$883 million, down from \$1.5 billion in the preceding quarter and the smallest deficit since the third quarter of 1971.

Since the end of 1970, the United States had persistently run large trade deficits, although a few individual months showed surpluses.

Imports Held Steady

The big improvement in the trade figures in March was caused mainly by a jump of \$115 million in exports while imports held essentially steady. The export rise, today's statement said, was accounted for mainly by two things—an increase of \$120 million in the volatile sector of aircraft deliveries and a rise of \$180 million in agricultural exports. The big increase in farm shipments represented "in large part steep price increases for many commodities."

In addition, the report said, the March export figures continued to reflect heavy shipments to the Soviet Union.

Total exports in March were at the record level of \$5,379,500,000, up from \$5,064,600,000 in February. March imports were \$5,422,000,000, down slightly from \$5,540,000,000 in February.

Commenting on the improvement in the first quarter, today's statement said:

"While trade returns for first quarter 1973 are encouraging, it must be noted that imports still rose sharply—by 9.3 percent—from the preceding three-month period and that a large part of the export expansion of 15.5 percent may have been transitory. Sharply higher prices for many commodities also contributed significantly to the dollar gain in exports."

The statement said that the imports of automobiles from Canada under the special free-trade auto agreement with that country and imports of crude petroleum were leading factors in the overall import increase in the first quarter.

## U.S. Postal Service Cites Favorable Poll

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP).—In an apparent attempt to combat mounting criticism, the U.S. Postal Service released a survey which indicated that the great majority of Americans believe that mail service is good to excellent.

According to the survey of 10,000 households, mail deliveries were rated as follows: excellent, 23 percent; very good, 37 percent; good, 25 percent; fair, 9 percent; poor, 3 percent, and no opinion, about 2 percent.

The survey was conducted by Opinion Research Corp. of Princeton, N.J. It was made last summer.

## U.S. Policeman On Secret Duty Found Poisoned

ROYAL OAK, Mich., April 26 (AP).—A Royal Oak police officer who died while on an undercover assignment was poisoned, officials said yesterday.

Patrolman James Riley's body contained enough arsenic, lead and mercury in his stomach "to have caused death," Oakland County Medical Examiner John Burton said.

Mr. Riley's body was found in his unmarked police car Friday, and, initially, police believed he died when his car went off the road and struck a pole. An autopsy was ordered when no visible injuries could be seen on his body.

Mr. Riley, 28, joined the suburban police force in 1970 after resigning from the Detroit police.

The nature of his undercover assignment was not revealed. Undercover officers are not assigned regular duty hours, police said, and are equipped with unmarked cars to perform their duties—usually surveillance work connected with drug traffic.

The medical examiner said he could not determine if Mr. Riley had been given the poison once or gradually over a period of time.

## U.S. Underground A-Test YUCCA FLAT, Nev., April 26 (UPI).—U.S. scientists triggered an underground nuclear test yesterday. The device had a maximum equivalent force of 200,000 tons of TNT. The test was conducted 1,486 feet below ground.

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## Back to Paris

A deputy assistant secretary of state and a deputy foreign minister are scheduled to meet today in Paris to prepare for the imminent conjunction of two veteran negotiators of the Vietnamese war—Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho. And if the world has an uneasy feeling that this is where it all began, the sentiment is not unjustified. The American and the North Vietnamese are ostensibly meeting to achieve "strict implementation" of the truce agreements they reached in January. Actually, their return to Paris marks a rather desperate effort to prevent those agreements from falling apart completely.

The crisis was not caused by the failure of the negotiators of North and South Vietnam in Paris to meet their deadlines in wrapping up a political bargain, as called for by the truce agreements. Rather, it is due to the very real doubt whether Hanoi has accepted the cease-fire as a transmission belt to political rivalry or simply as a modified pause in the fighting.

North Vietnam and their allies in Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam are not the only violators of the truce. But they do appear to have pressed the fighting a good deal more vigorously and, in Cambodia, at least, a good deal more successfully than the other side. Moreover, the failure of the international commission to take up a genuine supervisory role seems to be created chiefly

by Communist recalcitrance. There is cause to fear that Hanoi will repeat its tactics of last year, forcing the pace of the military struggle, rather than wait for the United States to disentangle itself.

The offensive of 1972 brought on the renewed bombing of North Vietnam, as the offensive in Cambodia brought the B-52s there. Many, in the United States and elsewhere, regard the American military response as brutal, and fear its extension to Vietnam. But from Hanoi's standpoint, the whole matter was costly in lives and destruction and profitable in very little. A bit more patience, a little less reliance on the legendary victories of Gen. Giap, would seem to be advisable now.

Presumably, this is the mood in which Mr. Kissinger will go back to Paris. As he stated the American dilemma on Monday night, the issue is whether, having signed an agreement which was endorsed by an international conference, the United States, seeing the agreement "totally violated," should regard its signature as "irrelevant."

There is no special reason why Hanoi should want to free the United States from the horns of this dilemma—except that North Vietnam might itself be gored unless this is done. Many Americans would deplore the going, but it is the Vietnamese who would bleed. The truce agreements did not represent a had solution for Hanoi—why not try to make them real?

## Soviet-American Trade

Roughly a decade ago the late Nikita Khrushchev was loudly proclaiming that the Soviet Union would soon "bury" the United States economically. By 1970, he predicted, his country would outproduce this nation, thus proving the superiority of socialism over capitalism.

Today's reality is stunningly different. Not only is the United States still far ahead of the Soviet Union in gross national product, but Moscow has even become dependent on this country. Soviet bread supplies are assured now only because of the Kremlin's huge grain purchases here last year, and the outlook is for additional, though probably smaller, purchases this year. Moreover, the Soviet hunger for advanced American industrial technology is no longer hidden, and Moscow's officials are predicting that more "big deals" will follow the rather vapid ones recently concluded with the Occidental Petroleum Corp.

Some though not all of the earlier political barriers to expand Soviet-American trade have eased; but the basic economic problem remains. Moscow wants to buy much more from the United States than it now can sell to this country. Last January, the most recent month for which data are available, American exports to the Soviet Union were roughly five times the imports from Russia. That gap might narrow somewhat if Soviet goods sold here got most-favored-nation tariff advantages.

But even if Congress were to grant MFN privileges there is no reason to suppose that Moscow has enough uncommitted goods available in this country to balance its rapidly growing purchases here. For a time that lack could be offset by payments with gold or convertible currencies, but Soviet supplies of both resources are limited. Moscow's awareness of those limits helps explain its eagerness to obtain lower tariff rates on its goods as well as its efforts—renewed by Com-

munist party Secretary-General Brezhnev—to persuade congressional critics that the political obstacle posed by the Soviet education tax on Jewish emigrants has now been eliminated.

Essentially Mr. Brezhnev wants a vast program of American capital and technological investment in Siberia to open up that area's resources of oil, gas and other raw materials. Repayment would be made in the 1980s by shipping to America parts of the energy supplies thus brought to market.

Sensibly, the Nixon administration favors expansion of Soviet-American trade. But equally sensibly it does not want to become victim of any Soviet version of the Equity Funding catastrophe. Earlier this month an Export-Import Bank official properly informed the Kremlin that it would have to provide much more information about Siberia's resources and the problems involved in tapping them if it expected serious Washington consideration of its huge credit request. Is there really all that gas and oil in Siberia? Can it be obtained and shipped here economically? What about the ecological damage this project will inflict on frozen Siberia?

But even more fundamental than these pertinent questions is the need to compare the possible gains to be derived from huge American loans to the Soviet Union with the advantages of investing those resources in alternative sources of supply, either domestically or in countries with which relations are less threatened than they are by the survival of Soviet-American tensions. Last year the Nixon administration stumbled into several expensive traps set by Soviet purchasers of American grain. The lessons taught then need application to all aspects of Soviet-American trade, both by American private businessmen and by government officials.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### 'New Deal' in Energy

The American market can be expected to open widely to Middle East crude oil at a time when prospects of a gasoline shortage become more and more clear. . . . President Nixon chose to speak while major negotiations between the oil companies and the producer countries are under way. He is thus indicating his determination to intervene directly on the international oil scene and to bring about a new deal. This will modify the order of American economic priorities. In a first phase, the defenders of environment will be the major losers. . . . The current battle against inflation is also likely to be affected. The United States is unlikely to moderate the rise of oil product prices, a rise already favored by the claims from the oil-producing countries. But what security can America find for its supplies? The nations of the Middle East care little about

increasing production that provides them with incomes subject to monetary fluctuations. The consumer countries will have to learn how to share shortages.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

### New Footholds for Japan

Whether Foreign Minister Ohira's European round of visits will give Japanese foreign policy new impetus in the direction of a more intensive cultivation of Europe remains to be seen. From the economic angle this would seem to be a matter of urgency, for Japan must seek new footholds in the light of America's transformed policy. The more Japan's European interlocutors are prepared to take account of this change in Tokyo, the better relations between Japan and Europe can become—to the advantage of both parties in the long run.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

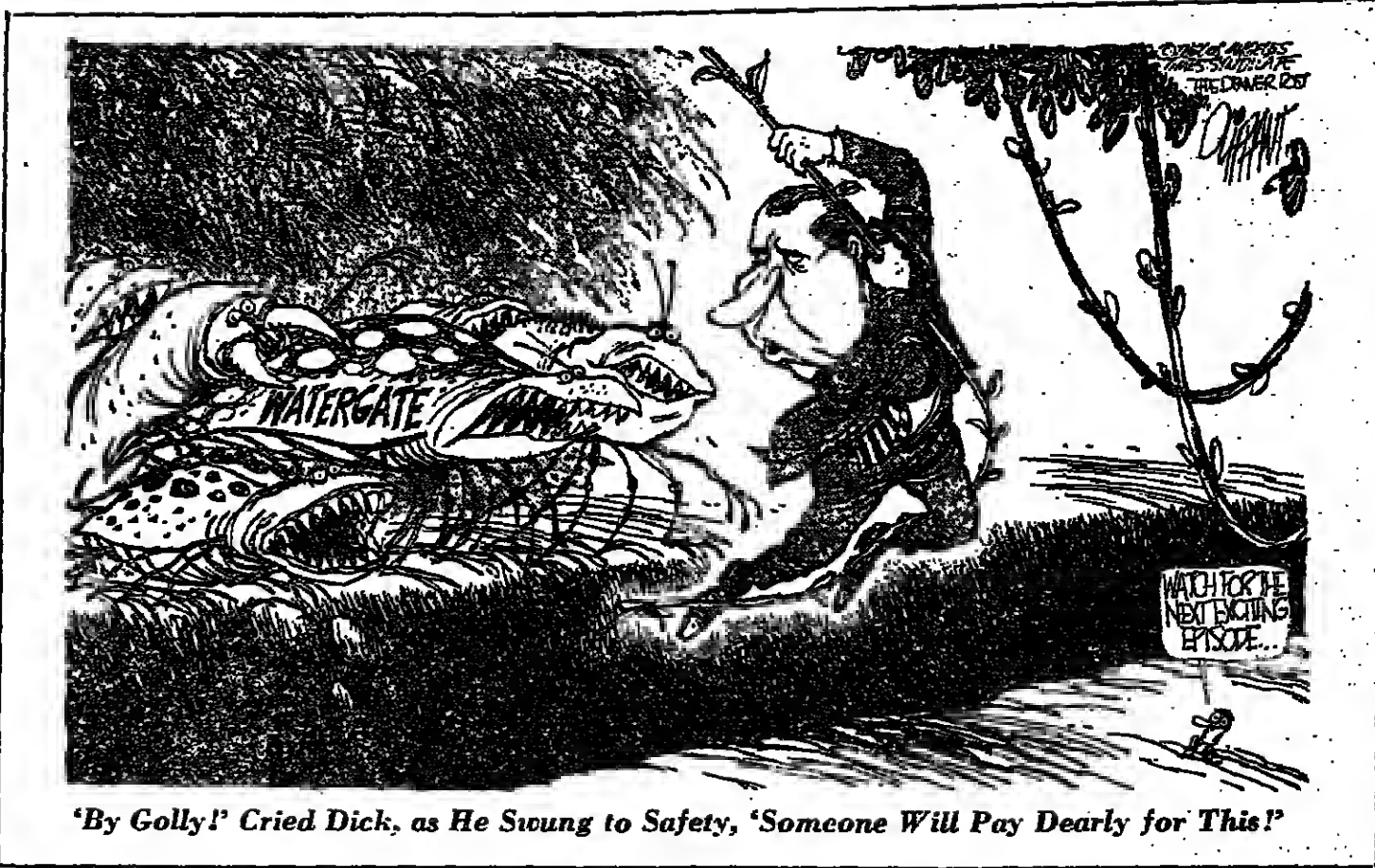
April 27, 1898

WASHINGTON—Since the declaration of war with Spain, there have been several cabinet changes. A special telegram from Canton, Ohio, says that William R. Day, the Assistant Secretary of State, will accept the portfolio of Secretary of State in place of Mr. Sherman. And also, Theodore Roosevelt has resigned his post as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. This resignation will take effect at the President's convenience. Meanwhile, while waiting, Mr. Roosevelt has accepted the rank of lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of volunteer rough-riders, to be perfected under his supervision.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 27, 1923

WASHINGTON—Baseball is a democratic game, a leveler of social and political barriers, and a gathering where the butcher can slap the baker on the back and the baker give a rousing thump between the shoulders of the candlestick-maker. And it is the same for great and small, as was seen yesterday when President Harding, though a loyal Washington Senators fan, rose to his feet and cheered with the multitude as Babe Ruth, the Chief Executive of the Kingdom of Swat, hit one out of the park and helped New York to win by a score of 4 to 0, keeping the Yankees a half-game behind the Cleveland Indians.



## Watergate: Testing the Political System

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—At our house these days and, I suspect, at many others, there is a good deal of earnest between-the-generations talk about Watergate. Not since the violent summer of 1968 has it been so difficult for an adult to face the blunt question a teen-ager asks: "What kind of a country is this?"

It is a hard question, for no one can be unshaken by the developing evidence that systematic political espionage was planned and concealed at the highest levels of our government.

Yet even in the despair this news evokes, one must assert that it is wrong to say that Watergate proves the rottenness of American politics. This kind of conspiracy is emphatically not part of our politics and those who are responsible for it cannot legitimately justify themselves by claiming their actions were "just politics."

### Back to Fundamentals

Let's go back to some fundamentals. All government, and the conservatives properly remind us, is a reflection of man's imperfection. The American system of government, with its elaborate system of checks and balances, is designed explicitly to curb what the Founding Fathers rightly saw as the inevitable tendency to abuse of power by those in authority.

But the promise of a republic achieving civil order, justice and liberty does not lie wholly in the negative restraints on power embedded in its constitutional and political system. That hope is also rooted in a positive belief—which our history gives us confidence is valid—that ordinary men will meet their public responsibilities.

"Responsibility is a tremendous engine in a free government," said Thomas Jefferson, and the shameful humiliation of his democracy by the men responsible for last year's subversion of the election process should not blind us to the enduring truth of Jefferson's maxim.

Indeed, what finally occurred to me to say to the teen-agers in our house was that Watergate itself has shown the capacity of ordinary men and ordinary politicians to meet their responsibilities.

Take Sen. Robert Byrd of West Virginia, whose skillful cross-examination forced the unfortunate L. Patrick Gray 3d to disclose the White House's interference in the Watergate investigation. Is Sen. Byrd a noble character? No indeed. He is a politician, a product of one of the shabbier and more scandal-prone of our state political systems. He is an

orphan who grew up in coal-field poverty. His earlier political career is studded with examples of narrow-mindedness and even prejudice.

But as his power has increased, his vision has broadened. As majority whip of the Senate, Byrd understands that he has responsibilities beyond those that were his when he was the state representative from Sophia, W. Va.

Pat Gray could not understand that as FBI director he should not behave like an underling on the White House staff. Their confrontation was both inevitable and appropriate, and it showed that the American system can work.

Take Judge John Sirica, whose persistent questioning of witnesses in the criminal case finally broke open the conspiracy of silence. What manner of man is he? A man of the most ordinary cloth. A son of Italian immigrants who worked his way through law school, became a Republican lawyer in the Democratic District of Columbia and was rewarded

with a judgeship when Dwight D. Eisenhower became President.

In caricature, Sirica was a natural for the kind of judge who would go easy on a scandal in a Republican administration. In fact, he was a tiger on the bench, moved solely by his sense of obligation to see that justice was done and the ultimate responsibility for these crimes be established.

### Goldwater Acts

Nor were these the only ordinary public officials and politicians who have met their responsibilities magnificently in the Watergate case. There is Sen. Sam Ervin of North Carolina, an old fox of a Southern politician, brandishing his copy of the Constitution and parading a theatrical gift for aphorism that even a President decided be could not defy.

There is Barry Goldwater, conservative politician, telling the man he—as much as any single individual—had made President, that the party both men had led

could not abide in silence a cover-up of this scandal.

And there is Anne Armstrong, patrician politician and former co-chairman of her party, making her new post as White House counselor, by speaking out. At a time when not a single man of the hundreds on the President's staff would raise his voice in public against the outrage of Watergate, it was Anne Armstrong who broke the deafening White House silence to endorse Barry Goldwater's demand for full disclosure.

Say what you want about the men who concocted this campaign of political espionage and then tried to conceal it. No epithet could be too strong. But our system and the politicians in it are better than that. They are a lot better as they have been proving again, even in this ugly situation.

That is what I tried to say to our teen-agers. But I don't know if they were convinced—or should be. It left me wondering what the President tells his kids.

## Kissinger Looks Back

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Prof. Kissinger will have scorned the rhetoric that statesman Kissinger was pleased to serve up the other day in his supposedly historic speech on relations with the allies. "New era of creativity," for example, reeks of the purest baloney.

To be sure the baloney was dialed out for the time purpose of reassuring Western Europe and Japan. But it does not ret in motion a new departure. On the contrary, the Nixon administration, including Mr. Kissinger, seems not yet to have adjusted to the major features of the changed relationship among the United States, Europe and Japan.

Behind all this is the emphasis placed by the President and Mr. Kissinger over the past four years on improving relations with Russia and China. In pursuit of that goal, they have not hesitated to short-change friendly governments in Europe and Japan. Indeed, the President's famous picture of a five-sided world seemed to imply that America held Western Europe and Japan even in the scales against Russia and China.

In the absence of presidential stress on allied relations, moreover, all sorts of subsidiary American interests moved to advance themselves at the expense of the Europeans and the Japanese. Labor and business wanted new tariffs against industrial

competition. The investment community wanted more favorable exchange rates. Farmers wanted easier access to markets in Japan and Europe.

### Crude Demands

These pressures penetrated deep into the Congress, the various departments and even the lower rungs of the White House bureaucracy. From those offices there began to emerge crude demands that the Europeans and Japanese make economic sacrifices for the United States or face the threat of an America disposed to let down the security guard.

Since the Europeans and Japan had long since stopped thinking seriously about security issues, those threats rubbed up against a vast store of self-compensation. Pretty soon there began to hold, especially in Japan and West Germany, elaborate suspicions of a coming American bus-stop.

In his speech this week, Mr. Kissinger made noises well calculated to assuage these suspicions. He said anew that 1973 was the year of Europe. He said reassuring things about the defense of Europe and Japan. He promised "top political leaders" would take over the allied accounts previously left "solely to the experts." He implied the signing of a new set of principles—a new Atlantic Charter—

to govern relations among the allies.

But having said that much, Mr. Kissinger went no further. Indeed, the signs indicate that the administration is not of one mind when it comes to the new features of relations with the allies.

One of the new features is the energy crisis—the excess of demand over supply, which worries all the advanced industrial countries. Mr. Kissinger cited energy in his speech as a problem requiring "new types of cooperative action." But only five days earlier President Nixon came out with an energy message which, far from favoring "new types of cooperative action," aimed at American self-sufficiency.

### Japan's Role

Another new feature is the critical importance of Japan. In his speech, Mr. Kissinger twice assured the Japanese they would not be left out of new arrangements with Europe. But he used rhetoric about Atlantic partnership and an Atlantic Charter. That is the language of the dead past, and it suggests to the Japanese a get-together of the old boys' club to which they might be admitted as servants.

A third new feature is the pre-eminence of commercial problems over security problems—"the primacy of economics." The great new possibility for linking Japan, Europe and the United States is a grand progress toward totally free trade in industrial products. But Mr. Kissinger said nothing about that. Neither did the President's trade message. Which is why the administration's stand on trade carries all the moral grandeur of a bill of lading.

In short, Mr. Kissinger has at best cleared the atmosphere. He still has to develop a framework for doing business with this country's friends and allies. He still has to persuade the administration and the President to push for a new policy. In fact, he still has to adjust his own view to the primacy of economics and the emergence of Japan. And falling that, he is still looking backwards.

## The Travail Of Writing About IQs

By Wm. F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—The current issue of Commentary magazine has in it a wonderfully optimistic article about the economic strides of the Negro population during the decade of the 1960s which anyone aching for a whiff of optimism ought to read, particularly in anticipation of hearing a speech by, say, Julian Bond, who becomes progressively inglorious in direct proportion as the Negro people advance along the social and economic scale. That article has been widely reported on; not so another article in the same issue of Commentary by Richard Herrnstein, the Harvard psychologist who wrote provocatively in the summer of 1971 summarizing his researches on IQ.

What then happened to Herrnstein is vividly described. Soon after the publication of his article, the radicals at Harvard launched a long campaign of harassment. Posters featuring Prof. Herrnstein sprang up all over the place: "Wanted For Racism." I might add that similar posters were distributed at Northeastern University in Boston when I spoke there recently, featuring Herrnstein and finally editorialized, taking issue with a hundred professors who deplored the ineffectuality to Herrnstein, and the implications of it to academic freedom. After all, said the Crimson, you can't always distinguish between theory and policy. The reader is left to infer that Herrnstein's theories imply odious policies of a racist character.

And so it went for the balance of the year. Mr. Herrnstein went to the University of Iowa and it was simply impossible to deliver the lecture he went there to deliver—a mathematical account of the learned responses of pigeons. The SDS boughs, high on ignorance, had come in from all over the region, had stormed into the lecture hall leaving no room for the scholarly audience; and the university administration, faithful to the undeviating standard of pusillanimity set by the administrations of Harvard and elsewhere, was prevented from holding a session and Yale (where Gen. Westmoreland was prevented from speaking), did nothing.

Meanwhile, Prof. Herrnstein had also been invited to speak at Princeton. When he learned that the administration would make no effort to give him the only kind of shelter that makes it possible to speak seriously, and that the punks had announced their intention of surrounding him physically until he had given them satisfaction—he canceled out.

And what is the fuss all about? There is not a shred of "racism" in any orthodox sense in the work of Prof. Herrnstein. But what he has done is point to some of the implications of liberal social doctrine up against what is known about the heritability of intelligence. It isn't true that a mother and father of extra-high IQ will necessarily have children with extra-high IQs. What is true is that a considerable percentage of the time they will. That is a genetic factor, the complement of which is the environmental factor. Herrnstein's Law, if I might put it so, is that the greater the success you have in eliminating environmental differences, the more clearly genetic differences will figure. If (assuming it were possible) every American child were exposed to identical teachers, schools, homes, encouragement, and opportunities, the residual differences in social achievement would then have been directly to genetic factors, the manipulation of which has not yet been suggested that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare is competent to cope with.

Herrnstein's closing words in the Commentary article suggest the frustration he has visited on orthodox liberals. The false belief in the equality of human endowment leads to rigid, inflexible expectations, often doomed to frustration, thence to anger. Ever more shrilly, we call on our educational and social institutions to make everyone the same, when we should instead be trying to mold our institutions around the inescapable limitations and variations of human ability.

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## First Soviet Aircraft Carrier Said to Undergo Sea Trials

PARIS, April 26 (AP)—The Soviet Union has launched its first aircraft carrier, the Kiev, and it is undergoing sea trials, the Paris newspaper Le Monde reported today.

## Arms Talks In Geneva End Slow Session

By Victor Lusinchi  
GENEVA, April 26 (NYT)—The Geneva disarmament conference recessed today until June 3 after a nine-week session reduced only an agreement to review in July progress made in detecting underground nuclear explosions.

One conference source described the session as the "dullest and least productive yet," a charge that was echoed today by the Soviet delegate, Alexei A. Arshinin.

He said that there had been no concrete negotiations toward the two priority goals—the 25-nation talks—a comprehensive ban on nuclear-weapons testing and the outlawing of chemical arms.

Mr. Arshinin said that this stagnation was the fault of the "eastern powers and above all, the United States."

Washington's insistence on some international inspection arrangements to check on suspected underground nuclear explosions remains an obstacle to a comprehensive accord, he said.

On the issue of chemical weapons, Mr. Arshinin charged that the United States had committed itself to "negative" criticism of the draft treaty the Soviet Union submitted a year ago, without bringing in a draft of its own.

Joseph Martin Jr., the U.S. representative, responded that the "non-consuming" nature of the conference's work should not be a source of surprise or despair.

Avoiding direct criticism of the Soviet Union, Mr. Martin stressed that the need for an appropriate relationship between the scope of an agreement on chemical weapons and verification arrangements.

Washington's principal objection to the Soviet draft treaty is that it would ban the development, production and possession of all means of using chemical warfare without any provision for independent, on-site inspection to ensure compliance.

When the conference, now in its 11th year, resumes for its summer session it will hold informal meetings with scientists and experts, requested by Japan, the meeting will seek to assess progress the use of seismological instruments to detect underground nuclear explosions from afar and distinguish them from natural tremors.

ntence Is Reduced  
or Senator's Ex-Aide  
WASHINGTON, April 26 (Reuters)—The U.S. Parole Board ordered yesterday to reduce the term of a congressional aide who offered a bribe of \$50,000 to Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

The board said that Robertson, former chief aide to Sen. Hiram Boren, R., Hawaii, was released from a federal prison on Aug. 3, 1966, began serving an 18-month sentence for conspiracy to perjury on Nov. 14, 1967.

Black Sea. It was described as differing from classic Western aircraft carriers in that it has no catapult system for launching aircraft.

It will carry planes which can make vertical takeoff and landings or need shorter takeoff and landing distances than those on Western carriers.

Le Monde also reported that a Soviet helicopter carrier, the Moskva, has returned to the Mediterranean after an absence of two years and was accompanied by a missile-launching cruiser of a new type. Western intelligence services, the report said, are calling it a Kara-class vessel.

A Transformation  
The Moskva, which entered the Mediterranean in early April, was said to have undergone a transformation that allows it to receive vertical and short takeoff and landing aircraft in addition to helicopters, which specialize in anti-submarine warfare.

The missile-launching cruiser, the Nikolayev, weighs about 9,000 to 10,000 tons and is equipped with eight long-range surface-to-surface missiles, anti-aircraft missiles, 76-mm guns and anti-submarine weapons, Le Monde said.

The Nikolayev reportedly was observed off Crete. Two other vessels of its type are believed under construction and another aircraft carrier also is believed to be under construction.

According to Le Monde's informant, the Soviet Mediterranean fleet is now composed of 55 to 60 vessels, about 20 of them warships and the rest serving in support roles.

The largest operational U.S. aircraft carrier, the USS Enterprise, is about twice the size of the Kiev. For years, Soviet military authorities had dismissed aircraft carriers as vulnerable, calling them "floating coffins."

The move to carriers appeared to be part of a Soviet drive toward status as a world sea power.

## Indian Cameraman for CBS Charged in Immolation Death

By Lewis M. Simons  
NEW DELHI, April 26 (UPI)—Police in Bombay yesterday charged a cameraman for an American television company and a sound technician with conspiracy to murder, after they filmed a protest immolation Tuesday.

Police later dropped the murder charges. However, charges of criminal conspiracy still stand.

The two, who film for the Columbia Broadcasting System in India, were present when a follower of a militantly anti-government spiritual organization known as the Ananda Marga Yoga Society was burned to death in protesting the imprisonment and alleged poisoning of the group's leader.

The society claims to have 250,000 members in India and 70,000 more in 35 other countries. The Indian members are committed to overthrowing what they regard as the "corrupt and immoral government" of their country.

Cameraman Surender Lal and sound technician Patricia Durgene de Launaguet were arrested Tuesday night, shortly after they arrived in Bombay from New Delhi.

Indian Citizen  
Mr. Lal is an Indian citizen. Miss de Launaguet, who is French, has lived in India for about two years, according to a French Embassy spokesman.

Police have arrested two other Ananda Marga devotees who were at the immolation and charged them with murder. The police claim that the two "stabbed, strangled or by poisoning" the victim, Acharya Dineshwaranda, before setting him ablaze.

Sources within the organization insist that Mr. Dineshwaranda, about 30 years old, doused himself with gasoline and set himself afire as "an act of ultimate self-sacrifice." They claim that the film shot by Mr. Lal will prove this.

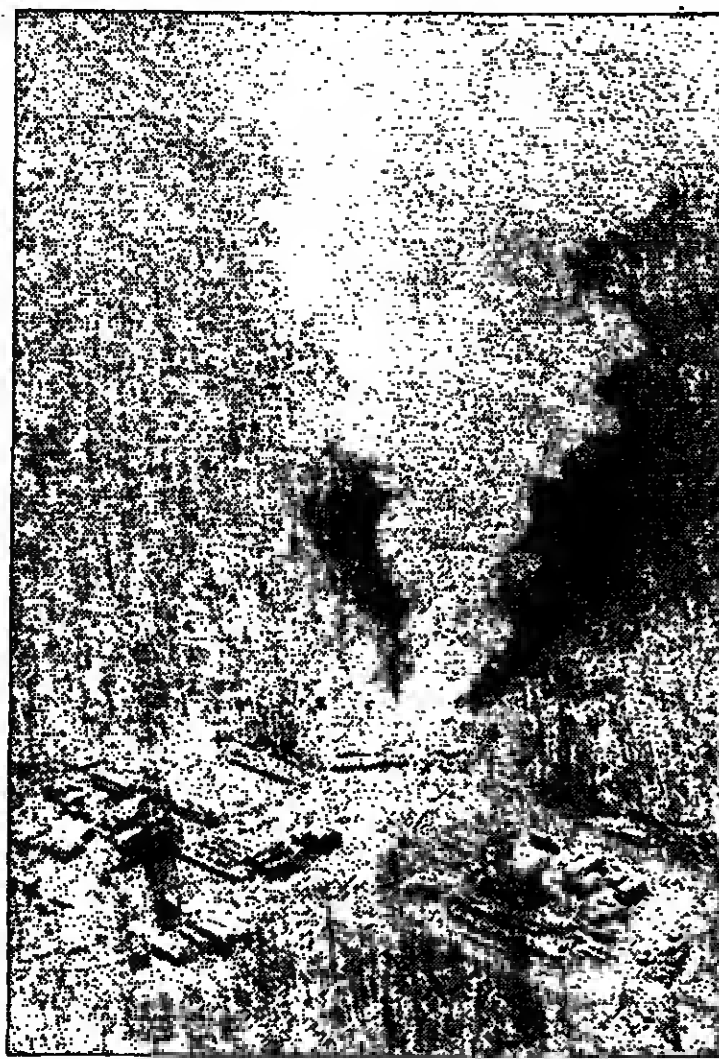
Mr. Lal's wife, Priithi, said at her home last night that her husband told her Tuesday, just before he left for Bombay, that "he had filmed the entire sequence and it was a self-immolation."

France Warns of EEC Crisis  
Paris, April 26 (Reuters)—The European Economic Community is "one of the most serious crises the Common Market has known."

The warning was issued by Prime Minister Pierre Messmer at a cabinet meeting chaired by his deputy Georges Pompidou.

It was seen partly as a move to build up France's negotiating position for the showdown meeting of Common Market agricultural ministers in Luxembourg on Sunday.

Emergency Package  
French Agriculture Minister Jacques Chirac will go to West Germany tomorrow for emergency talks with his West German counterpart, Josef Ertl. They are the spokesmen for rival points of view on the issue of farm support for the coming year.



GAS FIRE—Smoke rising from well which was drilled to burn off gas to relieve pressure causing gas eruption.

## Eruptions of Underground Gas Continue to Imperil U.S. Town

WILLIAMSBURG, Mich., April 26 (AP)—"There's water and gas bubbling all around you—it's hairy," a state official said yesterday after inspecting this town where underground natural-gas eruptions have forced 250 of the 450 inhabitants to flee.

As the evacuation moved into its second week, James Woodruff, director of the Michigan Public Service Commission, said that "there's still gas bubbling out" of blowholes from an underground pocket. It is estimated to contain several billion cubic feet of potentially explosive natural gas.

"As one blowhole subsides, others break out," Mr. Woodruff said. "Even if the problem is solved, they won't be able to get back into these homes for some time."

Efforts to Plug Well  
Efforts to plug a natural-gas well drilled by Amoco Production Co. continued yesterday.

A company spokesman said that Amoco dumped 1,300 barrels of heavy mud into the 6,200-foot shaft Tuesday in an effort to plug it, but the effort failed.

A still heavier mud-water mixture was injected into the well yesterday and Amoco official R.B. Lefever said the efforts were showing "promising results."

Mr. Lefever said that the company's last effort to plug the well resulted in a drop of surface gas pressure from an original reading of 1,175 pounds per square inch to 875 Tuesday night.

Latest reports this morning indicate the pressure is still declining, Mr. Lefever said.

He said that Amoco has completed 200 300-foot relief holes in the area but neither showed any signs of water or gas. Two other shallow relief holes were being drilled yesterday, he said.

Amoco has denied that its well is the source of the gas which has permeated the area around Williamsburg, but officials of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and other state authorities say they believe that the well is responsible for the problem.

One state geologist said: "Gas with about 3,000 pounds-per-square-inch pressure is coming out of that well underground. We don't know where it's going but there's a lot of gas being built up down there."

Western Nations Say Agenda Near For Europe Talks  
HELSINKI, April 26 (Reuters)—Western nations at the preparatory talks on a European security conference today expressed optimism about the chances of agreeing on a conference agenda by the middle of next month.

Delegates from major members of the North Atlantic alliance expressed favorable views about the Soviet approach to the ambassador level negotiations here.

The talks, that started here in November, went into their fourth and probably final round yesterday, immediately getting down to questions of human contacts.

The Soviet Union presented a slightly expanded version of its view on this group of agenda proposals—one of the four main groups being considered here. They are security, economic matters, human and cultural contacts and post-conference machinery.

Conference sources said that, although the Soviet paper now circulating among the delegates contained little new, it nevertheless offers promise of a Soviet desire to open a real dialogue.

South Africa Hangs 4  
PRETORIA, South Africa, April 26 (Reuters)—Three Africans and a colored (mixed-blood) man convicted of separate murders were hanged here yesterday, bringing to 16 the number of persons executed in South Africa this year.

## Obituaries: Gen. Giovanni de Lorenzo, 65, Linked to Alleged Plot in Italy

ROME, April 26 (Reuters)—Gen. Giovanni de Lorenzo, 65, an Italian World War II hero whose name was linked with an alleged plot to overthrow the government in 1964, died here today.

A former army chief of staff, chief of counterintelligence and head of the Carabinieri police force in the 1960s, the general brought law suits against journalists of the leftist weekly L'Espresso and another general for saying he was linked with the reported plot.

Two journalists were given jail terms but, in 1972, Gen. de Lorenzo withdrew his accusations. One year earlier, a parliamentary commission had said there was no proof of any plot, but it strongly criticized the general for irregular activities while he was chief of counterintelligence.

The commission disclosed that the general had secretly compiled a list of more than 700 persons for arrest in case of an emergency, prepared plans to occupy all police stations and had made up 38,000 files on various persons, including churchmen and politicians. Parliament later ordered the destruction of the files.

Charles G. Fenwick  
WASHINGTON, April 26 (NYT)—Charles G. Fenwick, 92, a political scientist who devoted his life to writing, lecturing and teaching on international law, died here Tuesday.

Mr. Fenwick published numerous books and articles. Several of his treatises, such as "International Law," published in 1929, are still used as standard classroom references. He is also author of "American Neutrality: Trial and Failure" (1940) and "The Organization of American States: The Inter-American Regional System" (1963).

Therese J. Damon  
BELMONT, Mass., April 26 (NYT)—Therese J. Damon, 90, an antiquarian who was an Associated Press war correspondent in World War I and a captain in Army intelligence, died Tuesday in a Weston, Mass., convalescence home.

Mr. Damon graduated in 1905 from Harvard. He taught at Robert College in Istanbul until 1913. He became an AP correspondent and covered the Gallipoli campaign in World War I before the United States entered the conflict.

George T. Senseney  
WASHINGTON, April 26 (NYT)—George T. Senseney, 66, an architect and physicist who was associated with the early phases of the nuclear and space programs, died late Monday night, after a brief illness, at

Sharon Hospital in Sharon, Conn. Mr. Senseney went to Guam in 1945 to help develop and install the first monitoring devices for the U.S. government to detect nuclear explosions around the world through measurement of temperature changes and seismic waves. Later, he worked on projects involving telemetry for the first U.S. space vehicles and laser beam research.

Emery L. Frazier  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 26 (NYT)—Emery L. Frazier, 76, who retired as secretary of the U.S. Senate in 1966 after 33 years as a Senate officer, died here Tuesday.

Mr. Frazier, who went to Washington in 1933 during the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration, had also called the rolls of states at Democratic National Conventions since 1932, as chief reading clerk, making his voice familiar to millions of TV watchers and radio listeners throughout the country.

Harry Oldham  
VANCOUVER, British Columbia, April 26 (AP)—Harry Oldham, 79, former British grade commissioner here, died Tuesday in Vancouver General Hospital following a brief illness.

Born and educated in Leeds, England, Mr. Oldham served as a captain during World War I with the 15th County of London Regiment and the Prince of Wales's West Yorkshire Regiment.

He was U.K. trade commissioner in Dublin from 1929 to 1934; in Sydney, from 1934 to 1938; in Winnipeg, from 1938 to 1945; and in Toronto, between 1945 and 1955.

In 1955, Mr. Oldham returned to Vancouver as manager of the Canadian Association of British Manufacturers and Agencies of office here until he retired in 1964.

Henry F. Carlton  
NEW YORK, April 26 (UPI)—Henry F. Carlton, 80, credited with writing the first dramas especially for radio broadcasting, died yesterday at Doctors Hospital after a long illness.

After serving as an Air Force pilot in World War I, Mr. Carlton turned to radio writing and produced about 3,000 scripts during a career that led to his election as head of the Radio Writers' Guild in 1941.

Mr. Carlton served later as a textbook editor and wrote several books and two Broadway plays.

2 Renault Plants Appear Ready to Settle Strikes  
PARIS, April 26 (AP)—A monthlong strike in some plants of the state-owned Renault car firm appeared on the way to a settlement today as production resumed in the company's factory at Flins.

The management said 90 percent of the 20,000 workers at Flins, west of Paris, were at work today, defying instructions from union leaders to stay away. At another plant at Sandouville, located near Le Havre, production was reported back to normal.

Negotiations with workers at Flins and Sandouville were scheduled for today. The strike began on March 30 in Renault's Paris plant at Billancourt. Pressmen walked out to demand higher classifications and a more equitable promotion system. Seven thousand workers remain on strike there.

Sympathy strikes erupted in other plants. At Flins, the management locked out the workers and fired 26. Automotive sources estimate Renault's production loss during the strike at about 40,000 cars.



Giovanni de Lorenzo

Spain and Morocco today affirmed their desire to preserve their friendship despite a "fishing war" involving ships of the two countries off Morocco.

The affirmation was made in a communiqué after a two-day visit here by the Moroccan Foreign Minister, Ahmed Tahbi Benhima.

He met with Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo to discuss Morocco's unilateral extension of its fishing limits to 70 nautical miles on March 4. Mr. Benhima also gave Generalissimo Francisco Franco a message from King Hassan II.

The communiqué did not mention any progress in the talks, but Mr. Benhima said: "The essential is that we have eliminated distrust, overcome a tense situation and created new bases of reality."

There have been many incidents off Morocco in the last few weeks, but the only known casualties were two sailors—one on each side—injured by machine-gun fire.

In two incidents reported yesterday, a Spanish trawler was hit by machine-gun bullets from a Moroccan launch and another Moroccan launch took eight Spanish fishermen into custody when their boat was found fishing within the disputed limit.

Britain, Iceland To Resume Talks Over Cod War  
LONDON, April 26 (AP)—Britain and Iceland will resume talks next week on resolving the cod war between them unless violence in the disputed fishing grounds gets out of hand, the British government announced today.

Government spokesmen said a British delegation headed by Lady Tweedsmuir, minister of state at the Foreign Office, and Anthony Stodart, minister of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, will go to Reykjavik for talks next Thursday and Friday designed to reach an interim agreement on the disputed fishing zones.

Iceland unilaterally extended its fishing limits to 50 miles last September. British trawlers continue to fish up to the old 12-mile limit. The two countries over the past week have exchanged a series of protests. The Icelanders accused British ships of ramming their patrol boats and the British claim the Icelanders cut their fishing nets and fired weapons at British ships.

79th Birthday Like 'Any Other' for Hess  
BERLIN, April 26 (Reuters)—Nazi deputy leader Rudolf Hess spent his 79th birthday at Spandau Prison here today "just like any other day," a British official said.

Hess, who is reported to be in relatively good health considering his age, has spent 26 years in Spandau. He has been the sole inmate of the 600-cell prison since 1966.

Last night, West German court authorities released from investigative custody Carl Wolfgang Hohenzollern, who was arrested last week after he disclosed to the press that there was an alleged plot by right-wingers in West Germany to force the release of Hess.

## Frequent "Homa" jet flights from London, Paris, Frankfurt, Geneva, Rome, Athens, Moscow, to Tehran, the Middle & Far East



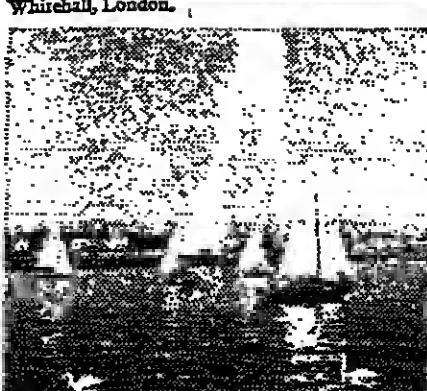
Whitehall, London.



Frankfurt by night.



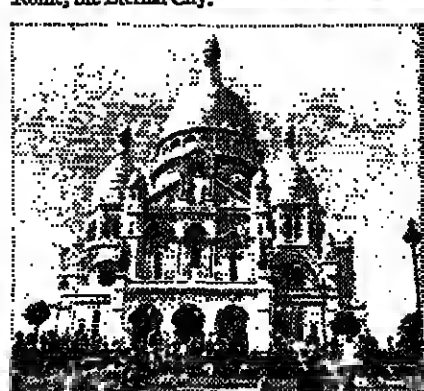
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Arch Angel Cathedral, Moscow.



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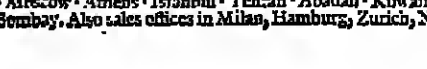
Its flight path traverses Europe to Istanbul, the Persian Gulf, and Tehran.

Then on to Kabul, Karachi and Bombay. And later this year to China and Japan.

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## Paris Theater

## A Belated Premiere for Céline

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
PARIS, April 26 (UPI).—*"L'Église,"* which the courageous Chantier Company is giving its first performance at the Théâtre des Mathurins, is the only play by Louis-Ferdinand Céline.

Céline's *"Voyage au bout de la nuit,"* his autobiographical thimble disguised as fiction, caused a worldwide sensation on its publication in 1932. Trotsky lauded it as a work of genius and it has strongly influenced writers, native and foreign, of this generation. Though some critics denounced Céline at the time as a cheap pornographer, he, in retrospect, holds a dominating position as the most fascinating and original French novelist to have appeared between Proust and Genet. His play, published in the late 1950s, is a dramatization of episodes described in his first controversial book—in brief, incidents drawn from his own life.

Born in genteel poverty in Paris, he took a medical degree and became a practicing physi-

cian. He was severely wounded in World War I and afterwards traveled widely in Africa and America, working as a ship's doctor, as a factory hand in the Ford plant in Detroit and as a researcher in the Rockefeller Foundation. When his first book was published, he was on the staff of a workingmen's clinic in Clichy, devoting himself, for little or no pay, to the suffering humanity which he reviles in his writing.

The hero of *"L'Église"* stumbles through an existence of darkness from one human catastrophe to another. Despite occasional illuminations of decency, love and kindness, there is no light at the end. Science, sacrifice, religion stand revealed as cruel shams and the race is divided between the maliciously evil and the insane.

Céline's career after he received literary recognition was even more erratic than before. Like Gide, he visited the Soviet Union expecting to discover a social paradise and, again like Gide,

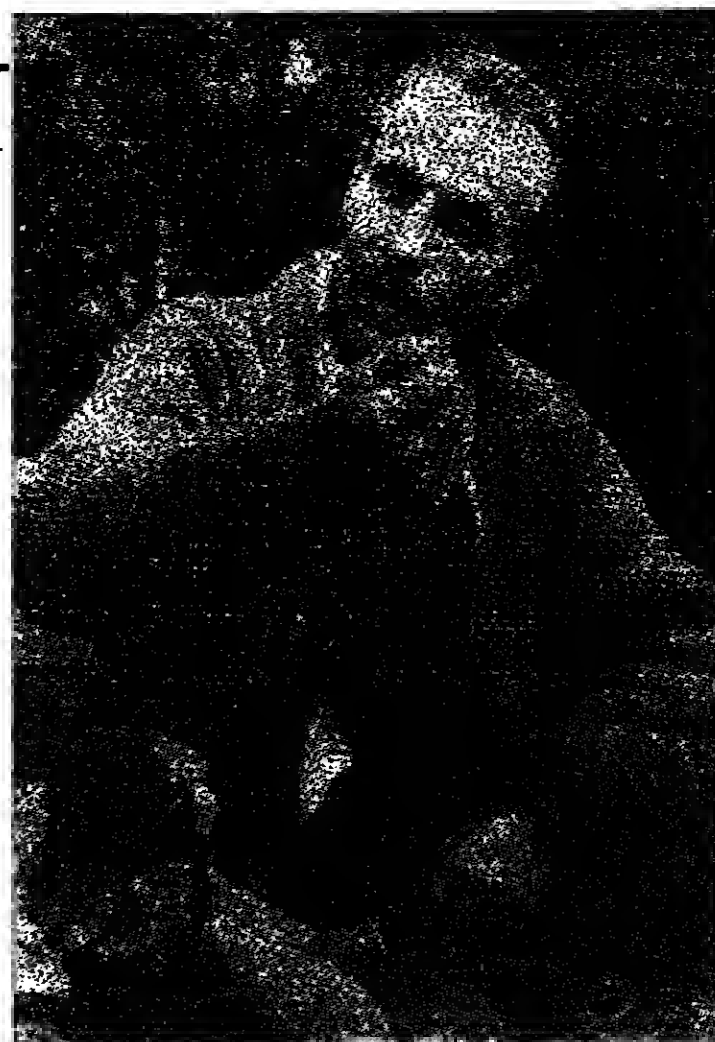
he set down his disillusion in an angry account. Disgusted with everything, he wrote vicious racist diatribes and served Nazi propaganda during the occupation. For this, he was condemned to death at the time of the liberation, but he fled with the retreating German armies and found refuge in Denmark. In the 1950s he returned to France secretly and lived in obscurity until his death in 1961. In *"D'un Château l'autre,"* another shattering masterpiece of man's ignominy, he told the story of his flight.

*"L'Église"* presents his anarchistic view of human existence in sporadic spurts. Its isolated moments of power are achieved only after the most laborious and exhausting preparations. The play—in five acts and requiring almost four hours to perform—is chaotic. It heaves, staggers and stumbles on its interminable and wearying march. It is often like a ship in a storm, making no progress and only striving to survive.

It takes its idealistic protagonist from his medical duties at a colonial outpost in the steam-jungle to the United States, a land of fiendish noise and confusion where false values rule. There, however, he encounters a soul mate, a French actress on tour, and he brings her back to their homeland. But she is ambitious and feels thwarted in the mean tenement district of the Parisian suburbs where he has established his practice. The finale to this otherwise realistic piece is of a symbolic mysticism. As one of the doctor's dying patients lies writhing, a lovely young creature dances in the spotlight, indifferent to the woes of mankind. The lengthy tale of sound and fury concludes with the message that life's meaning is beyond the imagination of man.

The Chantier players are a brave band. They have performed a service in setting this literary curiosity on the boards for the first time. Few of them are equal to their demanding assignments, but François Joxe, who bears a striking resemblance to photographs of the young Céline, succeeds in conveying the blind determination of the hero to do his best in a wicked world. Here is an interesting experience for the patient playgoer.

Robert Brasillach was executed by the Free French forces in 1945 for having collaborated with the Nazis during the occupation. You have a glimpse of him on friendly terms with the enemies in the second of the three *"François, Si Vous Saviez"* films.



Louis-Ferdinand Céline, author of "L'Église."

Before the war he showed promise as a poet—especially in his translations of the classics—and was a film critic and historian. When his only play, *"La Reine de Cécile,"* had its premiere here 15 years ago, its performance roused the ire of Resistance members. It is now being revived—without incident—at the Théâtre Moderne.

As Brasillach took a theme treated by Corneille in *"Titus et Bérénice,"* and by Racine in *"Bérénice,"* his extravagant admirers claim that his version belongs somewhere between the theater of Racine and that of Giraudoux. More accurately, it must be placed far below either. It has some literary grace, but is stillborn drama and, though Jean-Laurent Cochet has sought to bring it some theatrical life

in its present revival and though Pierre Vaneck is an impressive figure as Titus, it proves heavy going. Jacqueline Gauthier, an amusing comedienne of the boulevard, is scarcely an asset to its pretentious solemnity as its star.

**Ionesco Gets Prize**  
JERUSALEM, April 26 (Reuters).—French playwright Eugene Ionesco, 61, was last night awarded the Jerusalem Prize at the opening session of the sixth Jerusalem International Book Fair. The prize, which includes \$2,000, was given to Mr. Ionesco for his writings that expressed the theme of the individual's freedom in society.

The cast is entirely women in "parts that practically play themselves," Barnes wrote. Kim Hunter stars as the "rich lady whose marital tergiversations provide the play's flimsy heart, and plays her very well as a little girl lost in a middle-aged body. Alexis Smith is adorable as the queen bitch to whom a secret is not a secret until it has been elaborated and passed on. Rhonda Fleming was all good nature as the lush with the heart of a martini."

Reviewing the same production, Associated Press critic William Glover had reservations. "Very chic but rather weak," Glover said. "This is 'another entry in the recent nostalgic vogue, seeking to re-ignite the convulsive

## Belgians Recover Bosch Painting

BRUSSELS, April 26 (Reuters).—A 15th-century painting, "Adoration of the Magi," attributed to the Dutch master Hieronymus Bosch, which was stolen here last month, has been found, police said today.

They said that a 27-year-old Belgian was being held in connection with the theft of the painting, which was taken from a suburban church March 30.

When a man tried to sell the three-panel painting, insured for \$75,000, to antique dealers, they tipped off the police.

The painting was found last Friday in a hotel room near Brussels airport, police said.

## Rodin Bust Discovered

MOSCOW, April 26 (UPI).—A bronze bust of author Victor Hugo by the French sculptor Auguste Rodin has been discovered in the storeroom of the Malý Theater Museum, the Tass news agency said today. The sculpture will soon go on public view at the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts.

Havens for the Aged  
Small-Town America Growing Older

By Ted Sell  
PRATT, Kan.—In towns like Pratt, Kan., where the population is a natural state and drug stores do a large business in aspirin for arthritis relief.

They are towns dominated by the elderly—the result of a flight to the cities 30 years ago and more. Small-town America has become almost a different country.

The bustle of the 1930s and 1940s, when such towns represented a far larger share of America's population and economic activity, has been replaced by the quiet of courthouses benches where graying men recall when the blacksmith shop closed.

The courthouses often need paint and old ladies debate whether they will live long enough to justify major home repairs.

**Staying**  
Tom, in his 70s, looked through the cafe window. "Me and Mama," he said, "we talked about buying a place in Florida, but when we sold out we didn't get as much as we thought and Mama was sick and she's buried here now and all my friends that's left is around here. So I'm staying."

Tom is one of 1,135 persons aged 65 and over in Pratt, which has a total population of 6,736. And Pratt typifies a sociological phenomenon of America today: the concentration of what the U.S. Census Bureau calls "older people" in small towns.

Towns of 10,000 and less account for 12.2 percent of the U.S.

population. But they have 25.8 percent of citizens over 65.

Why are places named Pratt, Belleville or Monroe havens for the aged? Because the young moved away. Moreover, the number of persons over 65 in the United States has more than doubled since 1930. More significantly, the proportion of older persons has nearly doubled—from 5.4 percent to 9.3 percent of the population.

## Survey

In a casual, four-state survey, few older persons in small towns seriously entertained the idea of leaving even though the big medical centers—a major consideration—are in the cities, and even though it is the cities that have elaborate programs for older residents.

Why do they stay? First, most older persons in small towns treasure their friendships even as the number of friends dwindles. Second, most older persons cited lower prices in smaller towns. And, third, virtually all talked about the safety, the lack of crime. Most talked too about the convenience of getting around on foot, of being able to walk a few blocks to stores or doctors.

Aside from California, Arizona and Florida retirement enclaves, there are two major clusters in America where older people are so heavily represented that they dominate some communities. One is the Midwest. The other is New England.

Nearly all older people in the smaller towns are persons who spent their productive years in the town or on surrounding

farms, then simply retired at home.

Art Wilson Jr., manager of the Pratt Chamber of Commerce, estimated that 25 percent of the town's adult population is 65 or over—if the enrollment at the Pratt County Community College were ignored.

## Leadership

Mr. Wilson noted that much of the town's leadership was young, under 35. "But the large population of older people," he said, "means that much of Pratt is 'nonproductive and at the same time requires more services than the young productive citizens.'"

His estimate took into account the other phenomenon of small-town America: By and large, towns of 5,000 to 10,000 are towns of children and the elderly, with few in between. Families in such towns tend to be larger than in the cities. Thus, those few in the 18-30-year age bracket who remain in their hometowns continue to produce children to populate the schools.

Victor Perkins, city clerk of Iola, Kan. (population 6,493 of whom 1,248 are over 65) said, "We didn't have any work for our young, so they went off to the cities. The parents stayed here."

"The economic impact of a large proportion of aging is striking. We have a real economic boom the first three days each month," according to Charles H. Walker, postmaster in Knoxville, Iowa (population 7,765, of whom 1,460 are 65 or over). "That's when the government (Social Security) checks come in. 'Our money-order business doubles. We sell about 30 money orders on an average day. Thirty in the month, we go up to 60.' (Most of the money orders, Walker said, are for small payments on installment purchases.)"

## Watch Expenses

Art Wilson, in Pratt, was less enthusiastic about the third-income population. "They're against anything that will raise their taxes. They don't have much money and they have to watch what they spend."

For people on fixed incomes, small towns offer big advantages. "I can go anywhere in town in a taxi for 50 cents," one woman said in Iola. She had a sack of groceries and had called Dave's Taxi from the grocery store.

Nursing homes are being built in the small towns in the Midwest. Sarah Young, a registered nurse, operates four in the Pratt area. She employs 60 and at the moment has 106 patients, some of them retarded children, but most are elderly people.

Mr. Young points out that small towns are convenient for the elderly. "They can walk around and they can go in a store and the people help you another," she said. "In a city, they can't do that."

In many towns, the best-kept building is the funeral home. In the over-65 bracket, 34 percent die every decade, according to the Census Bureau.

"We have real service," said a town undertaker, "and it's because we know everyone in the family. There's something really satisfying about having the family come around later and thank you for a nice service."

While the "market potential" is greater in a town with a high percentage of older people, the undertaker said, prices are lower.

A Knoxville man summed it up. "Oh, I thought about moving away before the war when times were tough. Kids all did. I like to go visit them, but all my friends are here. I go visiting and I'm glad to get back to this town."

"When I go to Los Angeles I don't know anyone and if anything happens I have to read about it in the newspaper. Right here, I know all about it before the paper comes out on Monday."

© Los Angeles Times.

## Sharps and Flats

MONTEUX—The city's festival is in full swing at the concert hall with American singer Bette Midler (the fabulous Miss "MT") and French singer-composer Véronique Sanson leading off on April 27. Next day it's the rock group Stone The Crows, top English singer Maggie Bell and American guitarist Roy Buchanan. April 29—The Roxy Music group and the Kinks. May 1 sees the legendary Fats Domino along with two up and coming young singers, Joe Simon and Millie Jackson. And the final dinner-gala on May 3 features Sy Oliver (former Tommy Dorsey arranger) and his 10-piece band.

DUNKERQUE—Another festival is offered with the Sy Oliver Orchestra April 29; saxophonist Johnny Griffith April 30 and Slide Hampton and his star-studded band on May 1, featuring Dexter Gordon and Hal Singer on sax, Art Farmer and Benny Bailey on trumpet, Kenny Drew on piano, Jimmy Woode on bass and Kenny Clark on drums.

STOCKHOLM—Jazz concert at the Mosebacke April 28 at 9 p.m. and Gert Geller and his orchestra every night at the Club Opera.

LONDON—The Jelthro Tull rock group at the Empire Pool, Wembley, April 28. And a con-

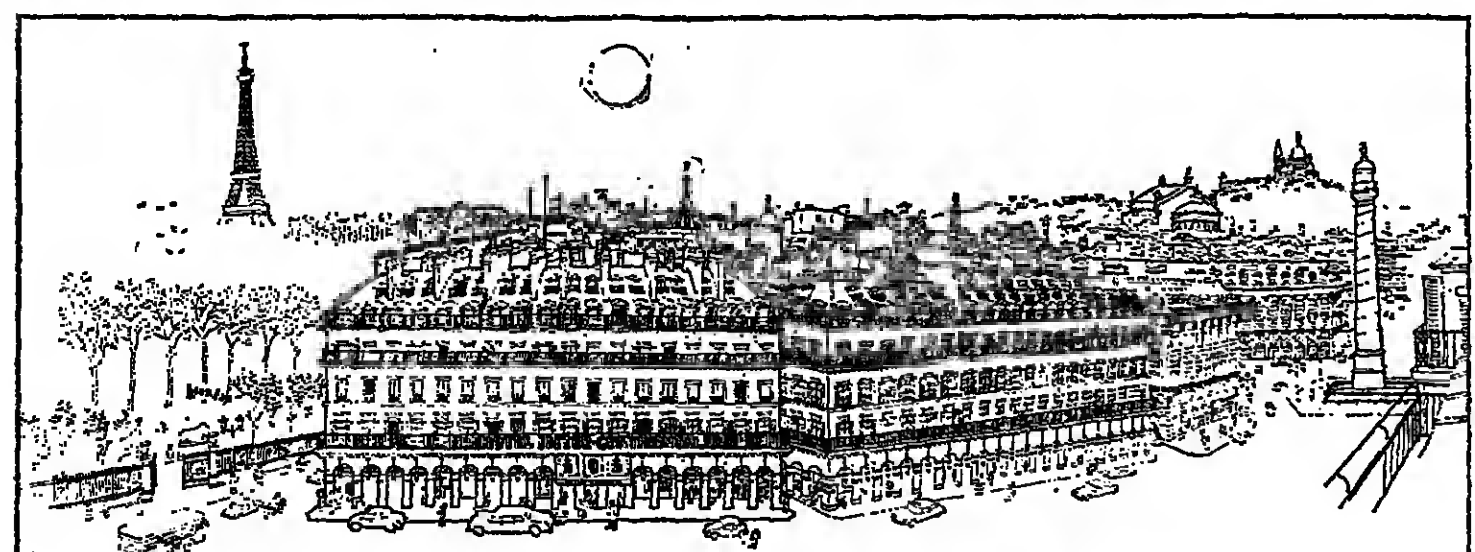
cert by guitarist Roy Buchanan at Town Hall, Cheltenham on May 3. Both programs start at 7:30 p.m.

PARIS—Trumpet man Bill Coleman at the Salle des Fêtes Jean Vilar in Argenteuil April 28 at 8:30 p.m. Alan Silva at the American Center for Students and Artists April 28 and 29. Slide Hampton and his band, also at the center May 3 at 7:30 and 10 p.m. Anthony Braxton and Sheila Raj are giving a concert of music and dance at the Cité Internationale Gallery, May 3 at 9 p.m. Fado singer Amalia Rodrigues and the Delta Rhythm Boys playing to SRO crowds until the end of the month at the Tête de l'Art. Starting May 1 the Delmas move to another top supper club, L'Orée du Bois. Saxophonist Hal Singer and French pianist Claude Bolling at the Bilboquet (ex-Club St. Germain) from May 2, and the coolest sounds in town at the Living Room with Alice Darr and Aaron Bridges.

DUBLIN—Fats Domino at the Carlton at 8 p.m. April 27, and then to England on April 29 in Birmingham, May 3 in Newcastle and May 4 in Preston.

SYDNEY—Blues singer Muddy Waters at the Horden Pavilion on May 3.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.



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U.S. Court Rules Against E. Germany  
In Suit Concerning Dürer Works

NEW YORK, April 26 (Reuters).—The owners of the Weimar Art Collection in East Germany were again denied the right to sue here yesterday for the return of two oil paintings on wood by Albrecht Dürer, on the grounds that East Germany is not recognized by the United States.

However, the U.S. Court of Appeals here upheld a lower court's ruling that West Germany and the Grand Duchy of Saxony, which was the original owner of the paintings, could sue for the recovery of the allegedly stolen masterpieces.

Brooklyn Federal Court Judge Jacob Mishler last September rejected the case on the grounds that the Weimar Art Collection

was an arm and agency of East Germany, which would not be entitled to sue.

The West German government has claimed that the paintings are the property of the collective German people and only West Germany could properly bring suit in the United States.

The two oils were allegedly stolen in 1945 from the Schloss, Burg Castle in Germany during the American occupation. The grand duchess claims that the collection of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar since 1824 and that she has the legal title to the property.

The suit was brought against Edward I. Bickford of New York, who says he legally purchased them. The value and names of the 1400 paintings was not listed in court papers.

## Hussein Leaves Hospital

AMMAN, April 26 (UPI).—King Hussein of Jordan left Amman Military Hospital today "completely cured" of a nasal virus infection he contracted two weeks ago, a statement issued by the royal court said.



## U.K. Merger to Form Biggest Merchant Bank

LONDON, April 26 (AP-DJ).—After Walker Securities Ltd. and U.S. Group Ltd. today announced plans to merge, creating a largest merchant bank in Britain.

The vehicle for the merger will be a takeover offer by Slater Walker, the larger company, for U.S. Group.

The unit created by the merger will have gross assets, at book value, of about £1.5 billion. At present share prices, the two companies have a combined market capitalization in the neighborhood of £255 million.

## Profit Rises 0.4 Percent at Hoechst

FRANKFURT, April 26 (AP-DJ).—Pre-tax profit of the world-wide Farberwerke Hoechst AG group rose 0.4 percent to 914 million marks in 1972 from 759 million DM in 1971, Rolf Sammet, chairman, reported today.

After-tax profit increased to 611 million DM from 530 million in 1971.

Sammet said group sales rose to 13.56 billion marks from 12.3 billion DM, of which 7.9 billion marks were foreign sales, from 7.1 billion DM in 1971.

Sammet said Hoechst is optimistic about the current business and sees chances to improve earnings in 1973. But, he said, number of factors make it impossible at this point to project exactly for the full year.

Hoechst will start issuing quarterly reports this year and decided figures for the first three months could be expected in the second half of May, Mr. Sammet said.

**Wendel-Siderer Loss**

FRIS, April 26 (AP-DJ).—Wendel-Siderer, a major steel user and miller of the Fos complex, near Marseilles, had a consolidated loss of 363 million francs last year, compared to a no-profit no-loss result in 1971.

**Consolidated Depreciation**

Wendel-Siderer reported a consolidated depreciation of 241 million francs in 1972 versus 240 million in 1971.

The company will seek shareholder approval June 26 to write off 12 million francs of the loss, which is a reduction of its capital 98 million francs from 780 million francs.

**Hitachi Net Rises**

TOYO, April 26 (AP-DJ).—Profit at Hitachi Ltd. rose 5.7 billion yen in the half ended March 31 from 10.5 billion yen in the same period of the company said today.

Net income rose to 434.9 billion yen from the year-earlier 390.8 billion yen. Hitachi declared a dividend of 3 yen, 20 cents.

The company, Japan's largest user of heavy electrical equipment, said its higher profit was due to a decline in the unit cost of goods as a result of increased production.

## The Dollar...

FRANKFURT, April 26 (AP-DJ).—The following table shows the dollar's position in the major international exchanges:

April 25, 1973	Today	Ch.
London	2.449	+0.007
Paris	49.258	+0.002
Frankfurt	49.258	+0.002
Geneva	49.258	+0.002
Basel	49.258	+0.002
Brussels	49.258	+0.002
Amsterdam	49.258	+0.002
Stockholm	49.258	+0.002
Copenhagen	49.258	+0.002
Helsinki	49.258	+0.002
Tallinn	49.258	+0.002
Riga	49.258	+0.002
Vilnius	49.258	+0.002
Kiev	49.258	+0.002
Moscow	49.258	+0.002
Belgrade	49.258	+0.002
Sofia	49.258	+0.002
Bucharest	49.258	+0.002
Warsaw	49.258	+0.002
Prague	49.258	+0.002
Bratislava	49.258	+0.002
Vienna	49.258	+0.002
Zagreb	49.258	+0.002
Ljubljana	49.258	+0.002
Belgrade	49.258	+0.002
Sofia	49.258	+0.002
Bucharest	49.258	+0.002
Warsaw	49.258	+0.002
Prague	49.258	+0.002
Bratislava	49.258	+0.002
Vienna	49.258	+0.002
Zagreb	49.258	+0.002
Ljubljana	49.258	+0.002

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Ford Plans Factory in Spain

Ford Motor Co. has decided to set up a \$350 million car plant near Valencia, Spanish industry Minister Jose Maria Lopez de Letona has announced.

Ford will thus join Chrysler as the second big U.S. auto manufacturer producing cars for the European market in Spain.

General Motors is also considering Spain as a base of its European car production, industry sources here said.

Mr. Lopez de Letona, just back from a trip to the United States, told a news conference the Ford plant will be operative by 1976, provide 8,000 jobs and produce 240,000 vehicles a year. Two-thirds of them will be for export.

### Itoh, Paribas in Business Tie-Up

C. Itoh, a Japanese trading firm, and the Paribas group of France have agreed to set up a comprehensive business tie-up to promote joint undertakings in natural resources development and other fields.

The agreement calls for the establishment of a coordinating committee of top officials of the two firms to be convened twice a year, alternately in Tokyo and Paris, to discuss joint undertakings.

### Deminec Strikes Nigerian Oil

Deminec, of West Germany, has discovered oil and natural gas off the coast of Nigeria. Deminec says the find was made by its subsidiary, Deminec Nigeria Ltd., as operator of a joint venture with Nigerian National Oil Corp. and Niger Petroleum Co.

Co. Tests yielded 3,250 barrels a day of light oil, Deminec says, but the company warns that it is too early to say whether the discovery will prove economically profitable.

### France, Germany Set Auto Records

Both France and West Germany set domestic records for auto production in March, industry federations of the two countries say.

French motor vehicle production in March rose to 346,618 units, up from 308,240 in February and 320,107 in March 1972. Output of private cars rose to 309,118 units from 276,654 in February and 26,919 a year earlier.

West German motor vehicle production rose to 306,382 units from 355,733 in February and 359,659 a year earlier. Passenger car output climbed to 334,316 units from 301,461 in February and 306,792 in March 1972.

### Japan-East German Trade Prospects

Trade between Japan and East Germany could be doubled with the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, an East German official says.

Japan and East Germany have agreed to open official relations May 15, Gerhard Bell, state secretary of the Ministry of External Economic Relations, told newsmen in Tokyo that if East Germany were to make a full-scale effort in its trade with Japan, it could counter West German goods on the Japanese market.

East Germany imported some \$7.5 million of goods from Japan and exported goods valued at \$12.8 million last year.

### Others Banks Hold It Responsible

## Citibank Facing Equity Funding Loan Loss

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP-DJ).—First National City Bank, lead bank in a four-member group that lent \$53 million to Equity Funding Corp. of America, may be left holding the bag for much more than its own \$23 million share of the loan.

Two banks in the group are pressing Citibank for assurances against losses that might result from its handling of the loan collateral, while the third bank put Citibank on notice that it would hold it responsible for any losses.

Sources said the unusual demand came after it was disclosed that Citibank temporarily returned a key part of the loan collateral to Equity Funding without prior approval of the others in the group.

The two banks seeking official assurances, the sources said, are New York's Franklin National Bank, with a \$10-million share of the loan, and National Bank of North America, which has about \$5 million of the loan. Neither bank would comment on the matter.

The third bank, Wells Fargo Bank, of San Francisco, has a \$14 million share. A spokesman said yesterday, "As soon as we found out the collateral was released, we put the agent bank on notice." He added, "we made our position clear" that Citibank would be held responsible for any losses that might occur from the unauthorized release of the collateral.

The collateral question came to light last week in an affidavit given by Equity Funding attorney William Ruff and filed in federal court in Los Angeles as part of the proceedings in Equity Funding's Chapter 10 bankruptcy action.

According to the affidavit, Citibank returned to Equity Funding for a period of perhaps a week a certificate representing almost 100 percent of the shares of Northern Life Insurance Co., an Equity Funding subsidiary believed to be financially sound.

Other collateral behind the loan is all the shares outstanding of Bankers National Life Insurance Co., another Equity Funding unit, and 60 percent of the stock of Equity Funding Life Insurance Co., which sold bogus insurance policies to reinsurers.

The question of the Northern Life stock is a key factor in the maneuvering, because after the stock was removed from Citibank, two other certificates representing 80 percent ownership of Northern Life were drawn up and "transferred" to Equity Funding Life, sources have said.

Those certificates are in addition to the certificate of almost 100 percent ownership that was later returned to Citibank. The loan is believed to be for \$100 million.

Among the indicators, those increasing were new orders for durable goods, price-labor cost ratios and industrial materials prices.

Those decreasing were initial claims for unemployment, insurance, contracts and orders for plant and equipment, stock prices and building permits.

Government economists said the fact that the overall index had increased is a "good sign" for future economic performance. They pointed to an increase of 8.2 percent in industrial materials prices during March as an indication of a good strength of demand in the economy, as these are prices for vital industrial materials.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance increased by 8,000 to 230,000 during the month, the first rise in recent months. However, the increase was considered "very slight," the department said.

The average work-week was unchanged from last month at 40.9 hours, while new orders for durable goods increased to \$40.99 billion from February's figure of \$40.09 billion.

### Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, April 26 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to foreign branches fell \$17 million to \$1.19 billion in the week ended April 18, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

two 40 percent certificates were found in a safe-deposit box at a bank, and an insurance regulator immediately claimed them as assets of Equity Funding Life.

### Study of Audit Firms

LOS ANGELES, April 26 (AP-DJ).—Regulatory agencies, including the Securities and Exchange Commission, are conducting an investigation of the auditing firms that reviewed the books of Equity Funding Corp.

The Beverly Hills firm of Seidman & Seidman has acted as auditor for Equity Funding, while Haskins & Sells, one of the nation's largest accounting firms, handled auditing for Equity Funding Life Insurance Co.

A regulatory source said that there is a possibility of criminal prosecution in what has become a massive stock fraud case. He compared the situation to the Continental Vending stock fraud, where an official of Leibler & Ross was convicted of gross negligence in conducting an audit in 1969.

## U.S. Payments Gap Estimated At \$10 Billion

### Bank Says Deficit 2d Biggest for Quarter

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP-DJ).—More than \$10 billion drained out of the United States in the first three months of 1973, a massive movement of capital that reflected turmoil in the international monetary markets leading up to the Feb. 12 devaluation of the dollar.

The figure, second-highest quarterly deficit on record, is the preliminary estimate of economists at Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. The bank's balance-of-payments estimates, which are published in its monthly world financial report, precede the government's reports, but are usually accurate.

The first-quarter deficit was about \$10 billion before seasonal adjustment, and \$10.5 billion seasonally adjusted, on an official settlements basis.

This way of measuring the balance of payments, an accounting for all the money flows in and out of a nation, represents mostly the change in dollar liabilities to foreign official institutions. When they increase, the dollar weakens in value against other currencies.

The figure was the highest since a \$12-billion deficit in the third quarter of 1971, the period in which the United States said it would no longer exchange gold for dollar holdings of foreign central banks. The official reserves deficit in the first quarter of 1973 was \$3.3 billion, seasonally adjusted.

The first-quarter figures in 1973 represent a stable deterioration compared with the preceding quarter, when the deficit was about \$1.6 billion.

### U.S. Seeks Data

WASHINGTON, April 26 (Reuters).—The Nixon administration is putting pressure on some 2,000 major companies with direct investments overseas to provide data on their international transactions.

The basis of the "request"—in letters from both the Commerce Department and the Treasury issued yesterday—lies in attempts to uncover the activities of the multinational corporations in the foreign exchange markets.

## Report of Nixon Talks Sparks Wall St. Rally

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, April 26 (NYT).—Speculation that the Nixon administration is planning new initiatives on the economic front sparked a sudden and dramatic rally on the New York Stock Exchange today on accelerating turnover.

Early in the afternoon, news wires carried a report that the President would meet Saturday morning with his top economic advisers. At that point, the market had been weak for nearly two hours and appeared to be heading toward another sharp decline. But word of the scheduled meeting unleashed buying. The Dow Jones industrial average showed a loss of 7.30 and was trading near its low for the year at 12:30 p.m. but by 2:30 it had swung into plus territory and finally closed with a gain of 7.22 at 937.76.

It was the average's best gain in more than two years. The general market, however, was not quite as strong as the Dow. Declining stocks outnumbered rising issues, 734 to 681, indicating that the rally was confined mainly to the blue chips that weight the averages.

Still, it was significant that the turnaround occurred on rising volume. The pace of trading was lagging behind yesterday's moderate level until the announcement of the economic meeting, but then moved up sharply.

At the close, 16.21 million shares had changed hands, up from 15.96 million the day before and the most since 16.36 million were traded April 12.

The possibility remained that the buying surge was based more on wishful thinking than hard facts. A White House spokesman said Saturday's meeting was not for the purpose of "making a decision" on the economy.

Nevertheless, Wall Street's obvious delight that the state of the economy at least would be discussed provided a clear indication of its current sensitivity to the administration's economic policies. Inflation has been the principal market depressant in recent months and any move to quell it tends to be interpreted bullishly.

IBM rose 2 1/4 to 409 3/4. It introduced a new magnetic card typewriter with an electronic memory.

## Company Reports

Anaconda			
	1972	1971	
First Quarter Revenue (millions)	301.6	237.6	
Profits (millions)	14.82	9.4	
Per Share	0.66	0.43	
Greyhound			
	1972	1971	
First Quarter Revenue (millions)	778.8	686.3	
Profits (millions)	8.7	8.4	
Per Share	0.31	0.31	
INA			
	1972	1971	
First Quarter Revenue (millions)	143.5	135.9	
Profits (millions)	23.94	24.93	
Per Share	0.99	1.01	
Kerr-McGee			
	1972	1971	
First Quarter Revenue (millions)	174.8	182.5	
Profits (millions)	11.88	9.88	
Per Share	0.47	0.43	
Northeast Util.			
	1972	1971	
First Quarter Revenue (millions)	143.5	135.9	
Profits (millions)	18.3	18.8	
Per Share	0.40	0.44	
Pennzoil			
	1972	1971	
First Quarter Revenue (millions)	255.1	203.1	
Profits (millions)	19.83	16.84	
Per Share (Diluted)	0.60	0.49	
Philip Morris			
	1972	1971	
First Quarter Revenue (millions)	570.8	486.2	
Profits (millions)	32.3	27.45	
Per Share	1.18	1.04	
Southern Calif. Edison			
	1972	1971	
First Quarter Revenue (millions)	247.5	244.8	
Profits (millions)	28.6	26.3	
Per Share	0.49	0.43	
Standard Oil (Calif.)			
	1972	1971	
First Quarter Revenue (millions)	1,856.0	1,566.0	
Profits (millions)	152.2	126.0	
Per Share	1.80	1.45	
Standard Oil (Ind.)			
	1972	1971	
First Quarter Revenue (millions)	1,468.0	1,336.9	
Profits (millions)	121.1	99.7	
Per Share	1.74	1.44	
Per Share (Diluted)	1.68	1.40	

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April 21 — May 20



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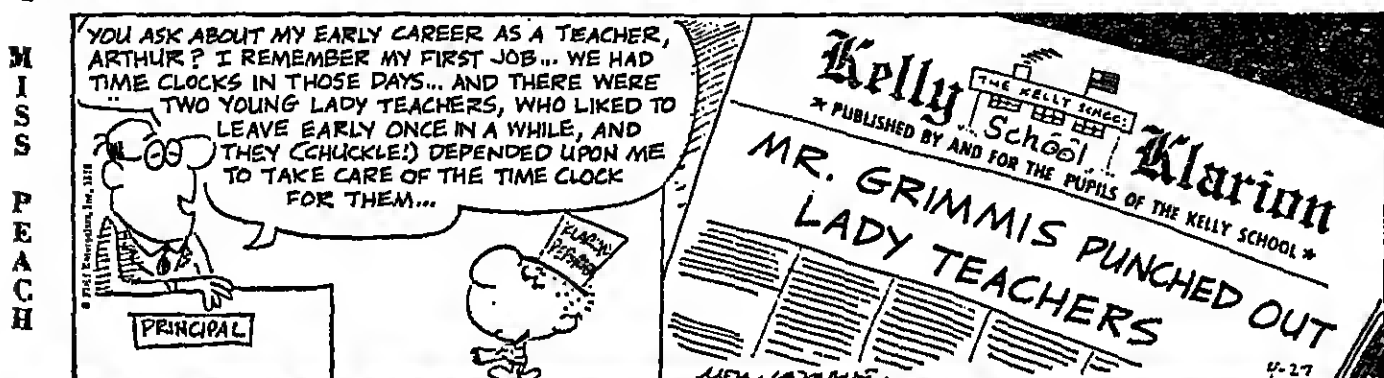
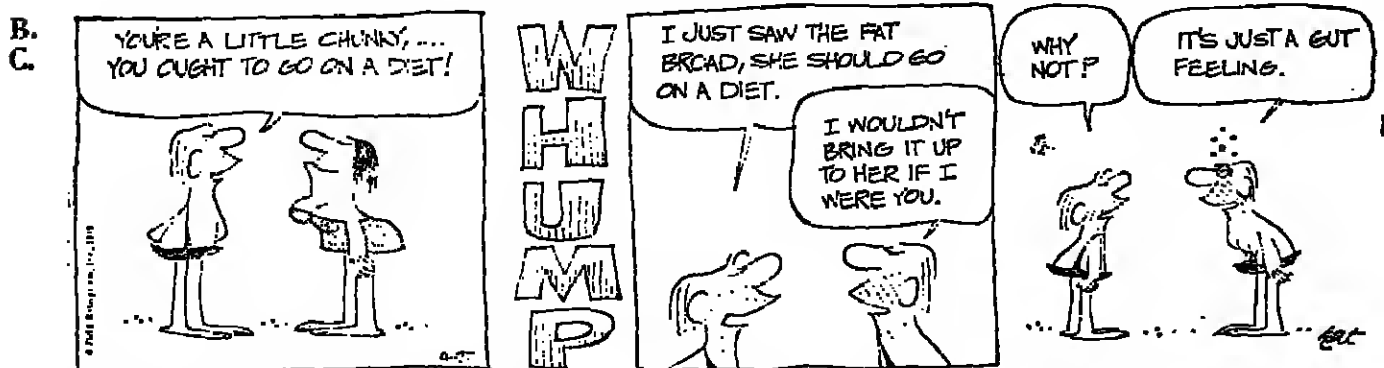
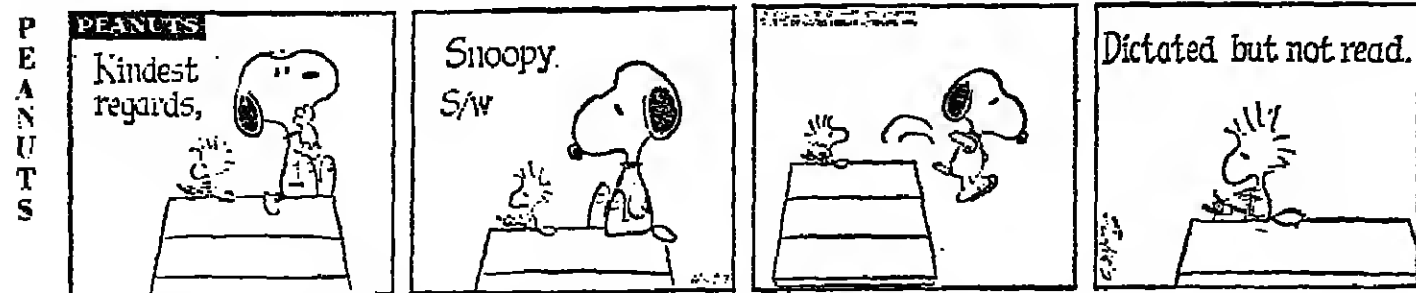












## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

If asked to name the most widely distributed bridge book of all time, most guesses would center on the works of Ely Culbertson and Charles Goren. The right answer, apparently, is a 38-page booklet, "The Biggest Little Bridge Book in the World." Well over a million of these are in circulation, largely because of a free distribution by a cigarette company.

The new and revised edition can be obtained from the originators, the Card School, 575 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10021, for \$1 plus 25 cents postage, and it is excellent value for a novice.

The Card School is now 24 years old, and its faculty includes Edgar Kaplan, Ed Pinner and Jim Becker. The diagrammed deal is one they use to test their intermediate students.

Although the South hand has only 10 points in high cards, most experts would open the bidding, relying on the strong six-card major suit, the power of the 6-4-2-1 distribution and the fact that all the high cards are in long suits.

North responds two clubs, and East's hand is good enough to justify a two-heart intervention.

Neither side is vulnerable.

West leads the heart king.

South is justified in bidding two spades, virtually guaranteeing at least a six-card suit, and North raises to game. If South passes two hearts, with the idea of showing a minimum, North has a difficult decision. Four spades would still be the best choice, since the combined hands must have at least eight spades.

West leads the heart king and continues the suit. On the third round, South must think a little. It should be clear to him that West has led a doubton and that he is threatened by an over-ruff. If he ruffs, low or high, the contract will fail, since the defense will collect a trump trick and a club trick.

The right play is to discard the club loser on the third round of hearts. It is then easy to make 10 tricks, either by ruffing a diamond in the dummy or by ruffing out the club ace to provide a discard.

Notice that East has missed a very difficult chance to defeat the game. If he cashes the club ace before playing the third round of hearts, South is helpless and must lose a trump trick to West for down one. An expert might find this defense, although he would have to take into account the possibility that South might have solid spades and three small clubs. In that case the play of the club ace would present South with his contract.

**NORTH**  
 ♠ Q52  
 ♥ J63  
 ♦ A9  
 ♣ K978

**EAST**  
 ♠ J106  
 ♥ K5  
 ♦ 10972  
 ♣ 10843

**SOUTH**  
 ♠ AK9873  
 ♥ 94  
 ♦ K853  
 ♣ 5

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78

## BOOKS

## WALKING THE DEAD DIAMOND RIVER

By Edward Hoagland. Random House. 340 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I very much admired Edward Hoagland's last collection of essays, "The Courage of Turtles," but I grew restless reading his latest, "Walking the Dead Diamond River." Is this because he has gone back once too often to such favorite subjects as the New England woods, the circus, and the raffish corners of New York City? Or is it because I myself have changed, and no longer feel I have time and leisure to follow the wandering footpaths of his mind—the trails that meander from one thing to another, leaving nothing behind but hints of sensibility? I don't know, though I suspect it's a little of both, and more. In any case, this time through Mr. Hoagland's words, I found myself edgy and impatient to move on, as if I had returned to a favorite bend in a river and found it infested with mosquitoes, stripped of its beauty by loggers, and barren of the fish I had expected to find there.

Of course I realize that precisely this feeling is intentionally conveyed, and is a tribute to how well Mr. Hoagland has developed certain themes in these sketches. The woods he takes through in these pages are no longer so lovely, dark and deep. The paper companies that own so much acreage in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont turn profits quicker and quicker these days; and if timber will not fill their cash registers fast enough, why then perhaps summer-cottage developments will do the trick. The snarl of this snowmobile is heard where once only the grouse drummed. Yet it is not simply a battle between the developers and the conservationists that is being fought. Ambiguities abound. The snowmobiles are sometimes ridden by conservationists—men in deerskins counting dead deer. The deer die in the snow because developers' mind-minded hunters have not killed enough of them in season.

Nor are the promises that once distracted the author from the wilderness any longer so compelling. The demands of city life have grown both as urgent, and violent as the teeth and claws of nature. "The shock troops of women's lib come into the bar I patronize," Mr. Hoagland reports in "Women Alliance." "With chagrined, friendly, grim" expressions they refer to their need to avert complexion troubles and various other legendary ailments said to be induced by a prolonged absence from men. Men as a nerve coolant, an antidote, a nerve tonic. A horrid odor pervades the corridors of Mr. Hoagland's apartment house in Greenwich Village. It turns out to be the young woman, as dead of an overdose of heroin, with her headband wrapped around her arm as a tourniquet.

Even the comforts of the past betray the author. The circus world he once wrote about so joyously is dying, and the three pieces he devotes to it in this collection ring a valedictory note. The boxing business he describes is the shadow of an invalid. Women may no longer be a source of mercy. We have no more Hemingways, Mr. Hoagland complains, and sure enough, his description of a breakfast in a joint with dancing girls has a tone of phony heartiness. Truly, Mr. Hoagland is walking a dead diamond river, and I, still a romantic about the woods and the past, am perhaps uneasy in its dusty bed.

Still, I'm disgruntled about other things in these essays, too. Little things: I don't happen to agree with Mr. Hoagland that people who are against having dogs in the city are "amateur sanitary engineers" who would shoot themselves off at the knees if it would free them entirely from their origins on the land; that's exactly the sort of simplistic equation that he is usually so skillful at avoiding. And I'm troubled by an attitude toward women that comes through his lines—a view that depicts them as alien creatures... enemies to be accommodated.

And, big things: Too often Mr. Hoagland falls back on shopping lists to convey the atmosphere he walked through—"Labrador tea and leatherleaf, with creeping snowberry, velvet-leaved blueberry, huckleberry, checkerberry, sheep laurel and white rod dog in hummocky sphagnum swamps"—as if nature consisted of items to be checked off in a field guide. Too often Mr. Hoagland's encounters with country and city lack tension; Thoreau had the artistic wisdom to circle that pond, then to plumb its depths and reflect on its surface; Mr. Hoagland goes here, goes there, shrugs his sensibilities, and moves on; there is no testing of his soul, no drama of his spirit, and too often his prose gets quicky and mannered; one gets the sense that he has set down phrases without testing them for resonance; without asking himself honestly if they are going to get through to the reader.

Perhaps it is boredom that accounts for these lapses. Perhaps Mr. Hoagland has simply grown impatient with writing sketches, and is now striking easy attitudes as a kind of punishment to himself for not having bitten off more, for not having challenged himself with working out bigger themes. Perhaps it is time for him to start exploring the connections himself—the links between women and the wilderness, between circus clowns and bears, between muggers and decayers—instead of trailblazing with his sensibilities, and leaving his readers to find their way. Mr. Hoagland was a novelist before he began collecting his journalism. Perhaps it is time for him to get busier once again.

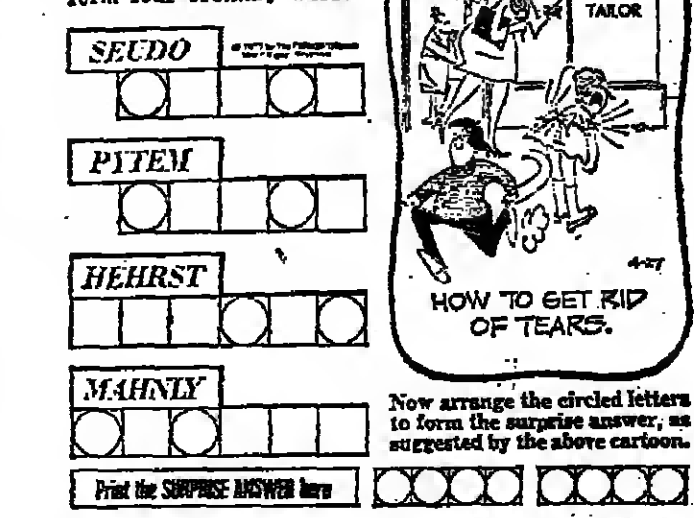
Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book critic.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

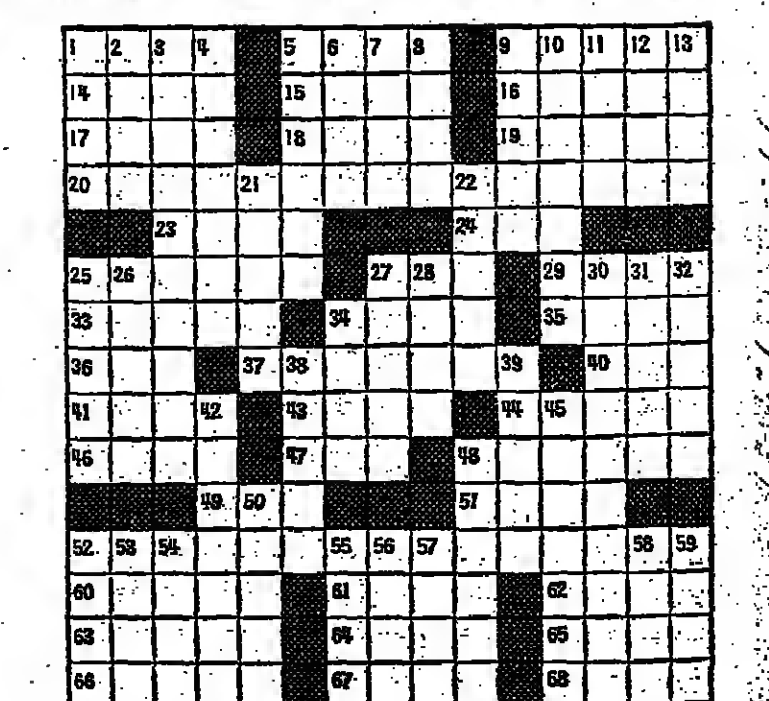


Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Pacifiers
  - 5 Detail
  - 9 Stupid
  - 14 Migrate
  - 15 Type of aircraft, for short
  - 16 Kind of theater, for short
  - 17 Numerical prefix
  - 18 Undiluted
  - 19 Unique
  - 20 "— and we'll all —"
  - 23 Swarm
  - 24 Snake
  - 25 Brawl
  - 27 From, in Paris
  - 28 German admiral
  - 30 Rookery
  - 34 Button's place
  - 35 Miscues
  - 36 French shield
  - 37 Shoulder bone
  - 40 Cereal
  - 41 Cosignate
  - 43 City in U.S.S.R.
  - 44 Billiard shot
  - 46 Fox of Africa
  - 47 Little Edward
  - 48 Military
  - 49 maneuver
  - 51 Fabulous bird
  - 52 Kind of suit
  - 60 Forgive
  - 61 Confront
  - 62 Retired
  - 63 Roman official
  - 64 Shrub genus
  - 65 Tony of golf
  - 66 Defeat
  - 67 Archer of note
  - 68 River to the North Sea
  - DOWN**
  - 1 Pack
  - 2 Killer whale
  - 3 Small cakes
  - 4 Hans Brinker and friends
  - 5 Disgrace, old style
  - 6 One who fixes shoelaces
  - 7 Quod
  - 8 demonstration
  - 8 Candle circler
  - 9 Lobster servings
  - 10 Backslide
  - 11 Eager
  - 12 Word form for an Asian
  - 13 British carbine
  - 21 Accomplishments
  - 22 Stand
  - 25 Betel palm
  - 26 Pinpoint
  - 27 — out (figured)
  - 28 Twelfth month
  - 30 Outlaws
  - 31 Remove
  - 32 Source of ethyl
  - 34 Belgian
  - 38 Marine shell
  - 39 Kind of acid
  - 42 Throws off course
  - 45 Incongruity
  - 48 Entrance
  - 50 Musical composition
  - 52 Concoct
  - 53 Decorate again
  - 54 Arabian V.I.P.
  - 55 Neglect
  - 56 Roterstein
  - 57 Resort to a sunburn
  - 58 Dotted
  - 59 Biblical tower











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